PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

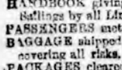
THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,185.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M. 1907.				
24th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st „	* CALEDONIA	7358		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5884	MONGOLIA	9506
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6322
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov.	† MACEDONIA	10512		
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Galimoret	3rd Oct. „
ORIENTIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	7,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,395	Verron	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	449	704	352	528	333	498
Port Said	467	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	577	935	495	773	429	649
Liverpool	609	997	547	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	660	1155 *1143	577	847	495	825 *742
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due L'verpool.
	Trafford Hall	..	Aug 6	Aug 16	Aug 28	Sept 22
	C. of Manchester	..	Aug 19	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct 5

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Denbigh Hall	..	July 11	Aug 20	..	Sept 19
Stanley Hall	..	Aug 22	Sept 15	..	Oct 15
City of Lucknow	..	Sept 11	Sept 31	..	Oct 27

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,500	Thur. 22nd Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LUNGA	3,171	Frid. 23rd Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,500 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Bahrein also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

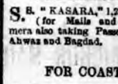
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
20th August, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5153	G. Bergutgian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	3301	A. Forgeti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4223	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Sademich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

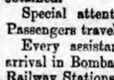
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5825	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LIGURIA	6,000	....	15th Sept. 1907
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. „
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800: 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone	17th Nov. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

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Agent.
No. 89, HORNBY ROAD.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up....£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0
R SERVE FUND .....£ 796,815-0-0

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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continues to beat
4 cylinder cars
on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY
in open competition.

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60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.;
and the following
6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
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GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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Correspondence invited.

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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Entebbe.			

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£800,000

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Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsishing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES of BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,058-06

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42|43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOERABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJ

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, will subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on THURSDAY, the 22nd August, 1907, at the usual Timings namely :—

2nd class Special, departure at 11-25.
1st class Special, departure at 12-0.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1907.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, (COCOANUT DAY).

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1907, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL, for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 24th September 1907, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 8TH AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 52 of 1896.

BAI LAXMIBAI, widow and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHARLES AGNEW TURNER and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders of this Hon'ble Court, dated the 17th day of August, 1906, and the 8th day of March, 1907, respectively, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office, in the Court House, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring 280 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called Dharmashala, erected and standing thereon in its present condition situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North by the Temple of Raghoba Jivanjee, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the Tank called a Gunga at Walkeshwar, and on the West by the Backbay foreshore.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement forty-four Square Yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by a piece of vacant ground, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the aforesaid Tank, and on the West by the Walkeshwar passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FAMOUS UNANI HAKIM,

RHEDOY NATH MAITRA.

372, Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY, Asthma, Consumption, Diabetes, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Spleen, Marasmia, all the incurable diseases which have been given up by doctors and kavirajes as hopeless, can be radically and rapidly cured by me within forty days. Certificates of medical cures are constantly received from those who have been successfully treated by me.

Medicines can be sent to the Mofussil on report of the particulars of diseases. Visiting hours 7 to 9 A.M., and 2 P.M.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FICTION WORTH READING.

Paper Re. 1-12 : Cloth Rs. 2-4.

The Tangled Skein. By the Baroness Orczy.
The Three Comrades. By Gustav Frenssen.
Needles and Pins. By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
The Burning Torch. By T. F. Montresor.
The Message. By A. J. Dawson.
Personal Opinions. By "Rita."
Joseph Vance. By William de Morgan.
The Man of the World. By Antonio Fogazzaro.
Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther. By Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden."
Where Love Leads. By Charles Garoice.
The Remnant. By Charles Marriott.
Merry Garden. By "Q."
Human Toll. By Barbara Baynton.
Before Adam. By Jack London (Cloth only.)
The Privateers. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Darry's Awakening. By Dr. Helen Bouchier.
Windover Tales. By Halliwell Sutcliffe.
For the Week End. By "Handasyke."
The Quicksands of Pactolus. By H. A. Vachell.
Short Cruises. By W. W. Jacobs.
The Mystery. By Stewart Edward White and H. S. Adams.
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
The Trials of Commander McTurk. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
The Rose Geranium. By Lucas Cleeve.
Under the Pompadour. By Edward W. Jennings.
Memoirs of a Person of Quality. Edited by Ashton Hilliers.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

Goods worth Rs. 15,000 to be SOLD OFF at Manufacturers' Price.

LATEST SHAPES of SUN HATS for Gents, Ladies and Children ARRIVED shortly and awaite inspection.

	Rs. a.
Children's Sun Hats .....each	0 12
Children's Washing Frocks .....each	0 14
Children's Sailor Cap.....each	0 10
Gents' Pigstickers, double strap, with pagree, each	2 8
French Braces.....each	0 8
Best Cawnpore Twill Shirts.....each	0 12
Ladies' Sun Hats.....each Re. 1 to	3 0
Ladies' Motor Cap.....each	0 12
Ladies' Cotton and Woollen Undervests, each Annas 3 to	1 0

A visit will amply repay you ; therefore don't delay but come and secure the Best at Half Prices.

Our PRICES defy COMPETITION.

PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than market rate.

BOOK YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

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WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

COL. T. S. WEIR, I.M.S., commenced 2-5-07 ; under date 27-6-07 :—" I have mastered Simplex; the characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

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Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

Please Read This !

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion ?

THEN TRY

EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway :—"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah Jaunpore :—"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles ; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price Rs 3 per Bottle.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT !!!
TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

RAFFLES.

WED.,	28th Aug.	—A Message from Mars.
THURS.,	29th "	—The Idler.
FRID.,	30th "	—The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR.,	31st "	—The Silver King.
MOND.,	2nd Sept.	—The Liars.
TUES.,	3rd "	—Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN.,	4th "	—The Sign of the Cross.
THURS.,	5th "	—The Intervener.
FRID.,	6th "	—Charley's Aunt.
SATUR.,	7th "	—Are You a Mason.
MOND.,	9th "	—East Lynn.
TUES.,	10th "	—The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN.,	11th "	—His House in Order.
THURS.,	12th "	—The Private Secretary.
FRID.,	13th "	—Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR.,	14th "	—The Three Musketeers.
MOND.,	16th "	—Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

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MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE
PRESENTS
THE SCARLET MYSTERIES FROM LONDON
for 3 NIGHTS ONLY.

SATURDAY, August	31st.
MONDAY, September	2nd.
TUESDAY, September	3rd.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

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MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES,
VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.

TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Crowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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MARTIN'S
PILLS

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways, A abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Sail Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain the following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of flower vases crystal glassware time-pieces, porcelain ornaments, mirror brackets, porcelain tea-sets, leather hand-bags, window transparencies, lady's fans plush, lady's companions, plated-ware, baba rocking chairs, English made parrot cages scent bottles, dish-covers, English cash boxes walking sticks, rubber-tyred mail cart, chessmen silver mounted fish knife and fork work baskets, despatch and deed-boxes, scent sprayers, electric call-bell, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Naigaum Cross Road, 1 adar, about 7 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 5 th September 1907 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following two-storied landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the dwelling-house thereon situate at Naigaum in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 838 and Street No. 138 and containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the East by the house of Mary Manuel Doming Barel, on the West by the house of A. P. Bras on the North by the Naigaum Cross Road and on the South by the vacant land of Manick Ben Thakur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a landed property at D'Monte Street Bazar Road Bandora.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on Sunday the 8th September 1907 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Government gawthan land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Bandora in the village of Dandesvar, near the Bazar, Zilla Thana and Sub-District Salsette and bearing Municipal Assessment 405 and which is bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the North by the Chawl of the late J. M. Pereira and the compound of Samsudin Sheikh Mahomed on the West by the house of Joseph M. Fernand and Dionisius Mathes and on the South by the D'Monte Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 3 P. M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office-brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of old Newspapers and Waste Papers and 2 Cases Hardware and Carriage Parts.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedally Esmailjee Sahiwala :—

Ex. s. s. "Colaba."
E. No. 1-9—9 bales old newspapers.
E. No 119-27—9 bales waste papers.

Ex. s. s. "Canara."
E. E. No. 128-36—9 bales old newspapers.
S. No. 330-3—4 bales old newspapers.

On account and risk of Mr. Noorul Hasan Salahuddin of Delhi :—

Ex. s.s. "Lindenfels."
H. C. 288, No. 3711-2—2 cases hardware.

On account and risk of E. J. Sahiwala :—

Ex. s.s. "Camberwell."
E. J. S. No. 1-4—4 bundles carriage parts (buggy heads and shafts.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Maldon House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design made to order by "Roberts, Wimbridge," and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites of sofas, chairs, large size cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one premier helical tempted frame bicycle with E. D. Rub, etc., etc., the property of A. E. Pinsent, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Palm Cottage," Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, opposite the late Mr. N. M. Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, marble top sideboard and large cabinets by Dewji Canji, cloth press, one handsome sweet toned square piano by Soundy & Co., one old marble tablestone said to be 700 years old, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, single bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, garden, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

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BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1907.

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With annual bonuses from Government Grant-in-aid. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. Address with full particulars of age and copies of certificates, &c.,

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A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

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OFFICES

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A M Andreasen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 3372 tons, Captain E Arikawa, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and Miss T Hirowara as a passenger.

THE steamer Orsolo, 4423 tons, Captain S Fennaro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo and 560 barrels cashoide of calcuim and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1372 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Singapore—Mrs S E Moses, and Mrs Meyer. For Sydney—Mrs J Adam. For Shanghai—Mr Ahmad Zarifan, and Mr Madan. For Colombo—Col and Mrs Feed and child, Capt J H Emsley, Private M H Holcombe, Masters Fayalabas and Adawalla, Mr Ebranaji, Mr Hoppaer, Mr Meinhold, Mrs Ebranji, Messrs Vlotmeyer, Lauf, Muller, Westphahl, Schutz, Jurgens and Schultze and Dr Elmer.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 19th August should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Pallanras ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Turrets Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr Harden..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 20

Capri	3781 Belsito	F & R S N Co	
Dwarka	750 Mazon	M M & Co	
Gerd	750 Andreasen	F F O & Co	
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Cory Bors	
Ipswich	813 Wallace	Shah S N Co	
Kirkfield	2372 Dermody	F Muir & Co	
Lawada	2124 Lane	Calcutta	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124 Hodgson	M M & Co	
Managoo	3522 Powell	P & O Co	
Onpenta	3420 Hill	M M & Co	
Orissa	3525 Keddie	M M & Co	
Orsolo	4423 Fenaro	Venice	S N Co
Querimba	4931 Bradley	M M & Co	
Rydal Hall	2135 Fraser	K Nixon & Co	
Shahdoor	2783 Foster	Shah S N Co	
Shahjehan	3966 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Wensleydale	3538 Seaton	W & A G & Co	
Xenus	446 Mohamad	K'chi	N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	Liverpool	24	K Nixon & Co
C	Alt City of Manchester	3563	Findlay	Kchi		K Nixon & Co
D & E	Ebdita	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	21-8	P & O Co
F	Ungeni	1566	Clark	Dunkirk	28-8	K Nixon & Co
H	Hosuince	963	Jenkins	Mauritius	23-8	B & P S N Co
K	Shellin	3127	Bradley	Hull	22-8	F Muir & Co
M	Calsloula	3579	Tocque	London	31-8	P & O Co
N	Bochuma	2658	Crouse	Baltimore	24-8	R A Willis
O	Somali	1622	Tunon	Zbar	29-8	A Strandes
P	Lindenhall	2796	Sierlioff	London	23-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co

Offside N

Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	24-8	P & O Co	

H W P D

Indravati	513	Pakeera	K'chi	23-8	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamad	Bingar	24-8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	27-8 W & A G & Co
3	Commodore	2912	Ross	Hull	24-8 W & A G & Co
5	Glouain	2248	Lesmouth	K'chi	31 8 F Muir & Co
7	Persia	4379	Craglietto	Kobe	21-8 A L S N Co
9	Schonfels	3611	Kloppenburg	K'chi	31-8 Glade & Co
10&11	Totomi Maru	3412	Winckler	Kobe	25-8 N Y Kaisha
12	Oceana	4907	Hayward	Shanghai	3-9 P & O Co
14	Linga	943	Rickford	Karachi	23-8 M M & Co
15	Kattenturn	3313	Volkmann	H'burg	21-8 Glade & Co
16	Madura	1273	Elton	Busreh	27-8 M M & Co

H W V D

Kasara	504	Chappel	Busreh	22-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Madura s	Elton	Busreh, Aug 7
20	Orsolo s	Fenaro	Venice, Aug 12
	Gerd s	Andreasen	Bangkok, July 28

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Kobe, &c

The steamer Delta, Daniel, for Shanghai, obtained her port-clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Oceana, for Shanghai, &c.
" Totomi Maru, for China, &c.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—205 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 114 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 218 tons oil cake, The New Mofusil and Co; 210 bales wool, B Hurbhay; 200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Denbigh Hall s—2015 cwts myrabollam, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—20 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 10 bales twist, A Nicholls and Co; 103 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—505 cwts myrabollam, Arjoon Khimji.

Commodore s—1348 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umgeni s—350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Cursetji and Co; 158 bales twist, and 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4003 cwt poppyseed, S C Italiana; 110 bales cotton, Bomjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Linden Hall s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kattenturn s—1000 cwts myrabollam, G Madhowjee and Co; 2,000 cwts castrnseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—7232 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Caledonia s—3,960 cwts linseed, J Pachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—10 bales twist, 1 bale Holland Bombay Trading and Co; 4 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 4 bales twist Kahn and Khan; 6,001 cwts linseed. A Blaschech and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 37 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 34 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 20 chests opium, P and O Co; 25 chests opium, E Ellias and Co; 31 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 60½ chest opium, A E J Abrahim.

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta s—70½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 21 chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 7 chests opium A E J Abrahim; 88 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 65 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 91 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co

Persia s—350 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Totomi Maru s—325 bales twist, The Metsin B Kaisa

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—600 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton The Metsin B Kaisha and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton The Metsin B Kaisha

SIND PRISONS.

THE temporary re-opening of the Shikarpur Jail on account of the deficiency of accommodation in the prisons of Sind, re-opens the question of the wisdom of doing away with the Shikarpur Jail, says the *Sind Gazette*. Expert opinion is divided on the superiority of Sukkur over Shikarpur as a site for a jail, and the new jail at Sukkur is a terrible place for heat. There is not a tree anywhere near it, whereas at Shikarpur the jail compound contains several very fine trees which mitigate the severity of the summer sun. Any outsider going over both prisons cannot fail to be struck with the advantages possessed by the Shikarpur Prison, and we hope that now that it has been found necessary to re-open it, it will not again be closed. In our opinion the transfer to Sukkur was a mistake which the authorities will recognise sooner or later.

A STORY of the meeting and tragic separation of old comrades was told at the Durham Coroner's Court at an inquest on the body of a labourer named Quinn, who was killed by falling from some scaffolding. A witness, called Callander, stated that Quinn served with him in the Black Watch in the South African Campaign, during which his time expired, and he sailed for England. After the lapse of five or six years Callander accidentally met him again at Spennymoor, near Durham, where he had obtained work. The very next day after the reunion Quinn fell from some high scaffolding and was killed.

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89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 19.] [BOMBAY, *August* 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	81 13/16		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 1/2		1/13
3½ do. Govt. Securities	84 1/2		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 9/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 11/16		1/8
Do. in New York	68 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 1/2	2½	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52	1	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	1/2	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½	Since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills	4½	1/4	
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills	4½		
Do. 6 months' sight	5½		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 3/4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	...	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	...	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			700
Imports	...	...	5,000
Mid-Americans	...	...	7·27+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	...	10 3/4 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·76 unchgd.	6·60 unchgd	6·56 unchgd	6·54 +01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·53 +01	6·52 +01	6·53 +01	6·54 +01	6·55 +01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Do. do. last year	...	7,700
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent	...	.....
Spot Cotton—13·25 unchanged.		

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·94—03 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later in consequence of selling encouraged by weakness of new Orleans.

Futures-Month of March, 12·13—01

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of October.—12·25—03
Do. do. December.—12·19—04
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red-Karachi—24½ New Terms—Sept.-Oct.—London. Buyers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore, 54½ August-September—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£ 95
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 8 1/4

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 17 6
Basic Steel Bars India C. I. F.	£ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
8 Boxes Rupees	Rs. 32,000	Bushire	Madura	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [20TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. " 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—
Money remains very easy. There are borrowers at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—
The rates for Bank bills were weak to-day, the best rate for ready wire being 1s. 3 31/32d. and with demand at 1s. 4d. There has not been much enquiry, unless at impracticable rates. Credits are scarce but any bills at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight could be placed for the mail; Banks refusing to buy at better than 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight for next mail. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170 1/3
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	223 1/2

Government Paper :—
There has been little doing in this market to-day. Rates opened at 96 11/16 ready and 96 9/16 for the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta market is advised as 96 3/4 for cash and 96 5/8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96·11
1st settlement	... ...	" 96· 9

Bullion :—
Reuter advices Bar Silver as unchanged on Monday, the quotations closing at 31 11/16 ready and 31 13/16 for delivery forward in two months. Here the market has been weak, ready bars opening at 80½ ex-duty and closing ½ lower. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	7	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	80	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets appear undecided and fluctuations are small. Locally the market is quiet but steady with very little change in prices for New Crop, and only a small business doing.

Holders of Old Crop are offering freely, but shippers and Mills show little desire to operate and the demand is poor.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	273	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	259 1/2	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl.. "	235	Jany. 08
" " Damgaum Poolgaum ... "	227	"
" " Khangaum Akola "	219	"
" " Amraoti ... "	219	"
" " Muttia ... "	208	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	199	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	209	"
" " Bengals ... "	203	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals ...	185	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns ...	274	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	249	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	...	...	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	6,000	bales
Total Imports	...	...	...	...	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·75 —01	6·59 —01	6·55 —01	6·53 —01	6·52 —01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·51 —01	6·52 —01	6·53 —01	6·51 —01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firm and a large business has been done in the bazaar at advancing rates. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs.	7	9 0
September ...	Rs. 8	0	0 to Rs. 8 1 0

Rapeseed :—
The market continues quiet but steady with very little doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs.	9	1 0
Yellow Guzerat	"	10	0 0

Gingellyseed :—
Prices are advancing owing to reports of crop damage, but there is little enquiry.

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	51	0 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c.	"	49	8 0	"
Black Kutni	"	45	0 0	"

Poppyseed :—
The market is firm with business passing as under :—

Castorseed :—	Rs.	10	6 0
Tone—steady.	Rs.	38	0 0
Cottonseed :—	Rs.	20	0 0
Tone—quiet.	Rs.	5	6 0
Mowraseed :—			
Tone—firm.			
Wheat :—			
White Delhi ...	Rs.	5	3 0 Aug.-Sept.
New White Delhi ...	"	5	1 0 April-May
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	"	4	15 0 Aug.-Sept.
" Karachi ...	"	4	12 0 "

Tone—Queit but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—			
Bombay	1,390		
India	62		
Indian Specie Bank ...	Rs. 4	Premium.	
Mills :—			
Century	1,700	X-D	
David	490		
Howard and Bullough ...	600	C-D	
Kohinoor	785		
Manockji Petit	3,480		
Standard	1,325		
Presses :—			
Breul's Cawnpore	200		
Hingoli	125		
Khangaum	390		
Miscellaneous :—			
Bombay Flour Mill	990		
Colaba Land and Mill	1,145		
Delhi Flour Mill	170		
Treacher and Co.	562 1/2		
Railways :—			
Ahmedabad Prantej	550		
Tapti Valley	450		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,004	bales.
Wheat	4,597	cwts.
Linseed	1,734	"
Rapeseed...	2,774	"
Gingellyseed	8	"
Poppyseed	624	"
Groundnuts	147	"
Castorseed	3,293	"
Rice	7,166	"
Myrabollams	nil.	
Cottonseed	4,310	"
Mowraseed	6,025	"
Gram	288	"
Joowar	281	"
Maize	93	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Parasewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	2	1	107
Total plague deaths to date	140,910		
Same date last year	5	4	144

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	3

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd June has amounted to Rs. 6,440, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 722. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June last were Rs. 1,44,908, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,959.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

NORRIS—August 10, at Marikuppam, Mysore Mine, K. G. F. Charles Edmund Norris, aged 56 years.
ROBERTS—August 13, at Georgetown, Madras, Captain Henry Roberts, I.S.M.D., Retired List, aged 53 years.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

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No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
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Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 9-48m., 9-36a. Low water, 2-50m., 3-54a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots A Team vs. Customs.
Colonel Bannerman's lecture on "Sleeping Sickness and its Danger to Bombay," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 23rd, Full Moon, 5h. 45·1 p.m.; Aug. 30th Last Quarter, 10h. 57·9m. p.m. Aug. 22nd, 0·3h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 22.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Cricket: Hindu-Parsi match, Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 2m.; High water, 10-36m., 10-33a; Low water, 3-48m., 4-42a.
Friday, August 23.—P. and O. s. s. "Oriental," with English mails of 9th instant, due to arrive at 9 p.m. Bank holiday. Cricket: Parsees vs. Hindus, and Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. W. D. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 11-20m., 11-24a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-26a.
Saturday, August 24.—Cricket matches: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Elphiestone College Past Students and B. B. and C. I. Railway respectively; also Hindu-Parsi match. Wilson College: Lecture on the Cell as the basis of life in plant, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 0-1a. Low water, 15-18m.; 6-7a.
Sunday, August 25.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m; High water 0-11m, 0-40a.; Low water, 6-2m., 6-46a.
Monday, August 26.—Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6-59m.; High water, 0-56m.; 1-18a.; Low water, 6-45m. 7-24a.
Tuesday, August 27.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Presidency Cricket match, Bombay Club, half-yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company, "Raffles." Sun rises, 6h. 22m, Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 1-40m., 1-55a. Low water, 7-27m., 8-2a.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Khoja fair at Hasanabad will be held to-day, and will continue for four days.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—The Chief of Jamkhandi has arrived in Bombay, attended by fifty followers, and is putting up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

SLIPPING OFF A TRAM CAR.—While working on an electric tram-car yesterday at Colaba, Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman, a carpenter in the Bombay Tramway Company's workshops, slipped his footing and fell into a pit below. He sustained injury to his head and back and was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 27th instant.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding, when consideration was given to a circular on memo. by the Chairman, proposing rates of rent to be charged for plots available for lease on the Princess Street Estate, and to the Government resolution regarding grant of grain compensation to low paid employes of Government serving in the Town and Island of Bombay.

A DESERTER ROBBED AND DESERTED.—For deserting his regiment, one James Houston *alias* John Letsham, a private of the East Lancashire Regiment now stationed at Poona, was arrested by the police yesterday. It was after the arrest that he reported to the police that on Friday last, in the vicinity of the docks, he had had drinks in several bars with another deserter named Bramby. With four others he went to the Seamen's Rest that night, when his companions robbed him of currency notes to the value of Rs. 290 and made off.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p. m. to-day :—

March	Il Capitan	Sousa
Overture	L'Italiene a Alger	Rossini
Waltz	The Merry Widow	Fr Lehar
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Egyptian Intermezzo	Zallah	Loraine
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Waltz	Weaner Madln	O M Ziehrer
Two-Step	Miss Liberty	Tilzer

A DARING PARDESHI.—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Patterson charged Ramsing Durgasing, a Pardeshi Hindu, with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, the property of Messrs. Damodar, Nagarji & Co., Cloth Merchants of Sheikh Memon Street. The facts of the case have already been reported. About a fortnight ago the Manager of the complainant firm was counting notes in the shop when the accused snatched a bundle containing notes of the value of Rs. 2,000. He tried to run away with the cash but was chased, overtaken and arrested. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months rigorous imprisonment.

A REGULAR JAIL-BIRD.—Ten convictions for theft during thirty years of his life was the record of one Narayen Withoo, a Hindu, who was for the eleventh time placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday for the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 210, belonging to one Hajee Akmal, Inspector Stenson prosecuted. During the Magisterial enquiry it transpired that on Sunday morning the complainant with a friend of his was walking along Bhendi Bazaar, when the accused got between the complainant and his friend, and jostling against the former, slipped his hand into the complainant's pocket and pulled out the gold watch. But the accused was caught by the complainant and made over to the police. The accused admitted the offence. His Worship committed him to the Criminal Sessions to take his trial there.

ELOPEMENT INTERRUPTED.—Sokabai, a Hindu dancing girl of Girgaum Road, reported to the police that on Sunday afternoon last during her short absence from home, one Isaac Sidick whom she knew, visited her two daughters, aged twelve and six, who were left in charge of a Goanese ayah. Isaac was accompanied by two Jewesses whom he represented to the ayah as tutors for the two young girls. On Isaac's initiative, Bablibai, the eldest daughter of the complainant, and the ayah left the house with Isaac, who took them to Colaba. Leaving the ayah at the station under some pretence, Isaac left Bombay for Dhoraji with Bablibai. Getting alarmed, the ayah went back and reported the matter to her mistress who communicated with the police. Superintendent Williamson sent out telegrams for Isaac's arrest, with the result that the latter was arrested at Ahmedabad with the girl Bablibai. Isaac was placed by Inspector Sykes yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad for kidnapping Bablibai.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may perhaps interest your readers to know that the first Savings Bank was established at Tottenham, October 22nd, 1798, by a woman named Frances Priscilla Wakefield, a name unknown to our biographical dictionaries. The success exceeded her expectations, above sixty children bringing their little treasure monthly, and, in consequence, a more elaborate scheme was adopted in 1804, when a regular Savings Bank was formed "for the profitable deposit of the savings of labourers and servants." The books were kept by a lady; six Trustees were appointed, who were each responsible for £100, and for every additional £100 that accumulated, a new Trustee was added. Five per cent was allowed on every 20s which remained twelve months in the hands of the Trustee. This was the first distinct "Bank for Savings" publicly set on foot. According to the "Edinburgh Review" of 1715 "these institutions gradually spread throughout the country," but it was not until 1816 that they were first established in London. In 1817 an Act of Parliament was passed "for the protection and encouragement of Banks for Savings". I find from the *Bombay Gazette* "Almanac and Book of Directory" for the year 1855, which contains a mass of valuable information, that the Government Savings Bank in Bombay was "established 1st May 1835," one of the conditions laid down in the rules being "no copper coin will be received, nor other than Government Paper."—Yours, etc.,

R. W. M.

THE "SCARLET MYSTERIES."

Bombay is at last to be given a Musical Treat in the shape of Mr. Edward Branscombe's "Scarlet Mysteries," who will play for a short season here at the Town Hall, prior to their return to England, opening on Saturday, August 31st. The mysteries is a strong combination of vocalists and instrumentalists. Mr. Branscombe's name ought to be a sufficient guarantee for that. The Company has had well-merited success throughout their tour, which included Canada, Japan, China, The Straits, Burmah and India. The Scarlet Mysteries was the first professional Company to play in Simla under the patronage of Lady Minto and Lord Kitchener, and the manager retains letters now from Her Excellency requesting some of the vocal numbers for an Amateur Performance at the Viceregal Lodge. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy's, Hornby Road.

THE ANNA IN NATIVE STATES.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—The new one-anna nickel coin has found its way into Bhownagar to the great delight of the people, the State bank having got sixteen thousand from Bombay. Merchants here never accepted old British coins, such as those of William IV or dated 1840

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1907.

EXCISE REFORMS.

IN a series of previous Resolutions the Government of India have dealt with the questions discussed in successive chapters of the Excise Committee's report, and in a new Resolution, published on Saturday last, issue orders as to the number, location, and licensing of liquor shops and the conditions under which liquor should be sold. These matters in the opinion of the Excise Committee, which is endorsed by Government, are of the highest importance in their bearing on the Government's recognised policy of restricting the consumption of intoxicating liquor by fiscal measures. It is found that although the proportion of shops to the population which they serve is extremely moderate, the distribution is very uneven. While there are areas where the facilities for supply are in excess, in other areas they are so deficient as to provide a direct incentive to illicit practices. Among the areas where the number of shops is accounted insufficient to check illicit supplies, parts of Bombay are included "where the difficulty will become more acute when the District Monopoly system in that province is replaced by the system of Contract Distilleries." The Government of India is desirous that Local Governments, which have not recently examined the subject, should now investigate the number of shops required in the provinces with reference to the criteria laid down, but wishes to guard against any possible misconception of these instructions—a point we commend to the notice of Temperance agencies, as also that which indicates that Government does not suggest that there should be any addition to the total number of liquor shops in India. The investigation is to aim at a redistribution where the present arrangement is uneven, and at a reduction where the number of shops is now in excess. The Government of India admits that the extent to which public opinion can be ascertained and the weight which should attach to such opinion as is expressed are questions of no small difficulty. Local option, in the sense in in which the term is generally understood, is regarded as quite impracticable in India, Government still thinking, as in 1890, that it "would throw the whole administration into confusion and would in some places create an intolerable class tyranny which might have very serious political effects." At the same time we are glad to find that Government desires to see local opinion consulted more systematically and recorded more definitely than is the case at present; and to that end various modifications in the present procedure are suggested for the careful consideration of Local Governments.

The conditions of the retail sale of liquor are discussed in the Resolution and, as regards the sale by women, the Government of India agree with the view of the Government of Bombay that there is no necessity for its absolute prohibition and that it will be sufficient to cancel the license and to refuse renewal in the case of any person who is found to allow the business of a refreshment room to be carried on in a manner which is open to reasonable suspicion. We think the question might very well have been made the subject of fresh inquiry, for although it is "ordinarily desirable to confine permission to a wife, daughter or other near relative of the shopkeeper," it is notorious that female assistants are seldom in any way relatives of the shopkeeper and that the business, by which many earn their livelihood, has but a remote connection with the sale of liquors in a shop. The Collector, it is true, may have power to forbid sale by such as he may disapprove, but it is only through the subordinate police that he may acquire grounds for such prohibition, and they, again, may have their own reasons for retaining such information as they may become possessed of. Suggestions are set forth as to the general conduct of shops, as to the regulation of the strengths of liquor sold and as to prices charged. Government would prescribe the minimum prices under the separate shop-system in order to prevent reckless competition and to deter shopkeepers from undue efforts to clear off stocks towards the close of the period of the currency of their licenses. It is recognised that the enactment of maximum prices is, however, open to the objection that it exposes Government to the charge of making liquor cheaper than it would otherwise be, and is justifiable only when one man has the monopoly of sale over a considerable area. On the question of adopting special measures with the object of discouraging the clandestine purchase of liquor by members of classes whose religion or caste forbids the use of alcohol, the Committee conclude—and the Government of India concurs—that nothing beyond the general measures already discussed is feasible from the Excise point of view.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Prominent among the events of interest in the past year, recorded in the report of the Indian Telegraph Department, are mentioned the visits of the Amir and of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, which necessitated special arrangements and entailed heavy work. And the report then recounts the circumstances attending the general strike among the signalling staff employed on the three railway systems terminating in Calcutta, and the manner in which it was dealt with. Reserve men were promptly despatched to the centres requiring them and the strike collapsed forthwith. More important than any of these incidents was the reduction in foreign tariffs and in the rates for British-foreign State telegrams. The Indian Government was invited to take part in the general reduction of rates for the transmission of British, Indian and Colonial Government telegrams, conceded by the Cable companies. The Indian terminal rates were accordingly reduced, from July 1st, to one-half for British Indian and Colonial Government telegrams exchanged with places served by Cable companies which carry such telegrams at half the ordinary rates. From January 1st, the Indian transit rate was reduced to half for all British and Colonial Government telegrams transiting India. The necessity for a more reliable telegraphic service between India and Burma than that afforded by the existing land lines, having long been recognised, during the year, the question of laying a deep-sea cable from Madras to Cape Negrais, with a land line thence to Rangoon was considered. The proposal was not, however, proceeded with, as it was held that the very heavy expenditure involved, could not be justified in view of the fact that, as soon as the Sara railway-bridge is completed, it is hoped that a land route to Burma will be obtained that will be far more reliable and easy of maintenance than any of the existing ones. Meantime the existing unsatisfactory communication will continue. It is shown too that communication between India and Burma by way of Assam, was interrupted on account of the failure of all the four cables across the Brahmaputra near Jogigopa and that telegrams had to be carried over the interrupted section by means of a continuous boat service. This break, coupled with the unsteadiness of the lines *via* the Arakan coast, reduced the carrying capacity of the Burma wires by fifty per cent. and caused a serious congestion of traffic in the Calcutta and Rangoon offices. It was necessary, therefore, for a time in order to bring the traffic within manageable proportions, to suspend the booking of all deferred traffic between India and Burma.

Returns relating to traffic show that the total paid traffic excluding news free and concessional telegrams, exceeded that of the previous year by 924,049 in number and Rs. 2,71,552 in value. Inland private traffic, including press, showed an increase of 811,665 in number and Rs. 3,38,886 in value. In Inland State telegrams there was an increase of 78,949 in number and of Rs. 52,333 in value. Under foreign messages increases in number and decreases in value are shown as the—temporary, it is to be hoped,—result of the reduction of price. The four-anna telegram is shown to be gaining in popularity with the public, 3,589,999 being booked as compared with 2,951,457 the previous year. The information under the head of press messages shows how the dissemination of news by wire continues to develop. There were 59,850 inland press telegrams, containing 22,818,923 words, transmitted during the year, as against 43,871 telegrams, containing 16,673,509 words, during the previous year; or an increase per cent. of 36·42 in the number of telegrams and 36·86 in the number of words. The receipts from such telegrams increased by 41·25 per cent., namely, from Rs. 1,16,800 in the previous year to Rs. 1,64,986 in 1906-07. The increase was partly due to the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and the ceremonies in connection with the State reception of His Majesty at Agra. Foreign Press messages declined, but the falling off we believe is quite temporary. As an illustration of the difficulties to be encountered in keeping open telegraphic communication, an incident mentioned in the report may be cited. An interruption occurred on the telegraph line to Gilgit between Minimarg and Astor, caused by a heavy snow-storm, and lasted from the 21st to the 23rd of January. On the 23rd of January Mr. J. Carr, Telegraph Master in charge of Minimarg, left with 10 men on repair duty. At the Karshing dâk hut the party were overtaken by a snow-slip which buried seven of their number, Mr. Carr escaping by grasping the root of a tree. The suddenness with which the party were overtaken, caused a panic among those who escaped and it was some time before Mr. Carr could rally the men to the work of rescue. All were eventually rescued and only two in any way disabled.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AND SURRA. Besides carrying on the important work of investigating and preparing the prophylactic for plague, the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory devotes its energies to other kindred matters which affect India. Chief among these are Surra and Sleeping Sickness. It is highly important that a close watch should be kept on arrivals from East Africa with the object of detecting cases of Sleeping Sickness. This work is closely involved with the study of Surra which is one of the scourges of the Presidency. The two diseases seem to have much in common. Surra, it may not be known to all, is a disease which attacks horses and cattle and it is known to be due to a tryponosome similar morphologically to the *T. Gambiense* which causes Sleeping Sickness. Experiments have been made and orders issued for collections of biting flies to be made and it is highly probable that the results of the investigation will disclose many facts which will help greatly in fighting against an outbreak of sleeping sickness which has travelled from the West Coast of Africa as far as Uganda and may well find its way to India. One point seems to have escaped attention, and that is that there is far more danger of introducing the disease into India through cargoes than through passengers. It has been discovered that the trypanosomeis taken up by a Tsetse-fly as it sucks the blood of a patient and that it then may be transferred by the fly to the blood of a healthy individual or animal should such happen to be bitten by it. Sleeping sickness, as is generally known, is found in epidemic form only where the Tsetse-fly is present and observations have shown that patients who are removed to an area free from the fly have not proved the starting point of an epidemic. So far India may be safe, providing that no indigenous fly is capable of absorbing the trypanosome in the same way that they transmit the Surra parasite. But there is always the probability that the Tsetse fly may be brought in the form of eggs deposited in cargo and, the conditions being very similar, there is no reason why, once it has made its appearance, it should not thrive. What might follow then lies within a province of research on which scientists are far from being agreed. That the investigation of the flies of the country is very necessary is obvious and it is being conducted with zeal by all concerned. Even leaving apart all other considerations the ravages of Surra are enormous and the loss to India has never been, and probably never can be, properly estimated. Were it not for the extent to which Surra has spread, those who fear the advent of sleeping sickness might be regarded as alarmists, but the two being considered together it cannot but be seen that the greatest safety lies in careful search for means of prevention, leaving cures to those who have to deal with the disease *in situ*.

PUBLIC HEALTH. In our issue of the 8th August we conjectured that the prevalence of Diarrhœa and other diseases of Choleraic type was due to the pollution of the water supply of the City on the gathering grounds. We were further of opinion that the exceptional sickness which had then developed "would continue longer than the middle of August." We regret to hear in reference to the conjecture we made as to the infection of the water supply that choleraic organisms have been found in the lake supplies of water, although they do not seem to be violent. If the microbe or "vibrio" of cholera has been found in the water supply, it must exist in countless numbers in every pool of water throughout the island, and everyone who has walked through the pools on the streets or over wet places may possibly have taken home on boot or foot fertile and numerous numbers of choleraic germs. The presence of the disease in the water supply renders such measures as the inspection of travellers coming into Bombay almost useless and a waste of power. The Health Officer has highly recommended us to boil the water used for drinking, although it is possible for only a few to do this, but what about our system of filtration? Has it failed to give protection against the passage of cholera germs? The serious question is this: How comes it that our water supply has become infected? The question is a serious one for the Municipality to consider, but it is even more serious in every place in communication with Bombay by sea. We have no doubt the Chambers of Commerce will desire information, and we should not be surprised if their attention were directed to it.

WAKE UP CITY FATHERS! We are glad that the serious matter of the importation of fish has been brought to the notice of the Corporation. But there is an even more serious matter to be inquired into—the importation of cream. It is not generally known that nearly all the cream used in this city, owing to the reduction in the number of milch cattle stables, is imported from Guzerat. It may have been made in dwelling-rooms, with foul water from sewage tanks, from milk taken from animals kept in human dwellings. We would like to know why the Standing Committee has neglected to notice these matters. A weekly report of the mortality and of the state of the public health is laid on their table and as the Standing Committee is a branch of the Corporation its ought to have sounded an alarm. Its members seem to have been apathetic and the result is that the measures of the Health Department are confined to isolating a few sick from whom occasional cases might have come. Had the Standing Committee sounded an alarm last month much sickness might have been prevented by timely warning. Moreover, what is the use of elaborate tables of mortality and of the state of the water supply being placed on the table of the Standing Committee if the Committee is unable to make public use of them for the public good? We do not suggest that the Committee is incapable of understanding them, but we do say that it has neglected to make use of them.

THE Anchor Line s.s. *Massilia*, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Yetorofu Maru* left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. *Dumbea*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Monday the 19th instant at 11 a.m.

OWING to inclement weather the Aga Khan Motor Competition is postponed to September 16th. The rules, route, entries and other arrangements stand good for that day, and entries will be received till September 14th.

THE Potchefstroom (Transvaal) magistrates, in committing for trial a local lawyer who was charged with theft, agreed to accept bail only on the stipulation that if the accused man committed suicide, £4,000 should be forfeited by the sureties.

YARMOUTH guardians have accepted a tender for men's suits, each to consist of trousers, coat, and vest, at 11s. 6d. each. One of the members denounced this as a cutting price, and asked that a guarantee should be obtained that a proper rate of wages was paid for the labour engaged in making them.

WHAT is probably the finest work on botany ever published has recently been issued from a Leipzig press to the order of the Brazilian Government. It consists of forty volumes, comprising 130 parts, with 20,733 pages, dealing with 40,000 species of flora found in Brazil. The work was begun in 1819 by Martius, and has been built up by sixty-five authors.

MR. C. SNELLING, the manager of Thetford Gas Works, while digging a celery trench in his garden, came upon an ancient coffin of Ancaster or Barnet stone. Upon raising the lid, which was six inches thick, and bore a carved cross, he found it contained the complete skeleton of a man, 6ft. 2in. in height, with almost a perfect set of teeth.

THE master reported at the last meeting of the Billericay (Essex) Board of Guardians that four pigs were sent to Romford market, and four others fretted so much that they were sent to Chelmsford market. It was stated that those sold at Romford realised £8 14s. 6d., and those sent to Chelmsford £7 14s. Canon Quennell stated that they depreciated to that extent because the Guardians had disregarded their feelings.

MISS NELLY MOON, whose death is announced, was, a quarter of a century ago, one of the most popular actresses in London. A clever comedienne, she was also very beautiful, and her photograph was to be seen in the window of every West End photographer. She was "principal boy" in the Surrey pantomime for many years, and was paid £50 a week—a handsome amount in those days. She saved enough money to buy an annuity, and retired at the height of her popularity.

A LONDON telegram to the Australian papers, dated August 4th, states that Mr. K. L. Hutchings, the brilliant Kentish amateur batsman, has been invited by the M. C. C. to join its cricket team for Australia. The following players have been invited to join the team:—A. O. Jones, captain (Notts), Hayward (Surrey), T. Tyldesley (Lancashire); J. Humphries, (Derbyshire); G. H. Hirst, (Yorkshire); L. C. Braund, (Somerset); C. Blythe, (Kent); E. Arnold, (Worcester); A. A. Lilley, (Warwickshire); K. L. Hutchings, (Kent). We have since learnt, however, that Hirst is not going.

A MEMBER of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law distinguished himself as an expert in caligraphy at the last meeting of the Dulverton Board of Guardians. The clerk announced that he had received a letter concerning a relief case, but, despite the fact that he had had some experience of deciphering illegible writing, he was beaten this time. Several members of the board endeavoured to master the contents, but they failed. Then the Commissioner had a glance at it, and read it. He was congratulated, and the communication was dealt with, instead of being allowed to lie on the table, as would otherwise have been its fate.

THE death has just occurred at Wootton Rivers, as the result of an accident, of an old woman named Harriet Smart, aged ninety-one years. She was following her husband (aged eighty-eight) upstairs, when he slipped and fell back on his wife, and they both rolled to the bottom of the stair. The husband was not injured, but the fall caused the death of his wife. The parties would have known seventy years of married life had they both lived till Christmas. In the same village there resides the brother of Smart. He is eighty-four years of age, and his wife is eighty-two, and this worthy couple have been married sixty-five years. All the parties have lived in Wooten Rivers practically all their lives. Their combined ages amount to 346 years.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

The Mercantile Marine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 2.

Only a few weeks after France and Japan by a special Agreement pledged each other to maintain the *status quo* and the integrity of China, Russia and Japan have now in an analogous Treaty proclaimed the same principles. The new compact between Russia and Japan, covers, however, larger ground and is to some extent supplementary to the treaty of peace concluded at Portsmouth two years ago. The question of fishery rights along the coast of Siberia, certain definite fixtures of frontier lines in Manchuria and the renewal of a treaty of commerce are among the points now satisfactorily settled.

All treaties of such a nature are welcome news to every lover of peace. It is true that they are no absolute guarantee. Moments may arise when by the pressure of circumstances such agreements are torn or thrown aside. Nevertheless, for the ordinary course of events, when no political *force majeure* comes into play and a change may be brought about simply by the determination of a single person or of groups of men, the existence of written agreements exercises a pacifying influence the importance of which can hardly be overrated. This remark applies especially to agreements relating to China. The enormous Celestial Empire with its teeming millions and with the many puzzles and uncertainties about its present state of transformation is naturally the most variable and doubtful item in all political calculations. It cannot be denied that widespread political troubles and revolutionary changes in her internal system of administration might in their sequel cause misunderstandings and even hostilities between the Great Powers. This danger appears considerably diminished by the recent agreements about the territorial integrity of China, that is now rendered safe, so to speak, by three or four anchors. As is well-known, the first instance of such an *Entente* relating to Chinese integrity was concluded in October 1900 between the diplomatists of England and Germany. In London as well as in Berlin, during the Boxer troubles a fear was entertained lest a division of China into various spheres of interest might be taken in hand. As the interests of both Powers on the whole coincided with what may be briefly called the principle of the open door, the integrity of China was proclaimed in their so-called Yangtse Agreement, to which the other Powers were invited to accede. It is worth noticing that it was at the instigation of the Marquis of Salisbury, that Manchuria, then occupied by Russia, was not included in the protocol about the integrity of China. In the meantime it was just in this region that territorial changes of great consequence have taken place, and it is of importance that

THE NEW AGREEMENTS,

by which Russia, France and Japan insist on the integrity of China, include Northern China as well. Thereby there is at present no corner left in the Far East, where agreements about the *status quo* may be considered missing. It is entirely misleading to put in the case of such treaties the question against whom they possibly may be directed, as though agreements could not be concluded without being pointed against some third Power. As matters stand nobody thinks of attacking the integrity of China; for it is to the same extent in the interest of all Powers to preserve the *status quo* in the Far East. Nevertheless, the treaties cannot be considered superfluous. They are measures of precaution against possibilities that are at present out of sight in every direction, but that might, nevertheless, on account of the uncertainty of the internal affairs of China, one fine day suddenly present themselves. To be prepared against all emergencies is the principal advantage for which the treaties have been concluded.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The latest instalment of the German Quarterly Statistical Review gives detailed data of overseas-shipping with special regard to the relative position of the two leading countries, Great Britain and Germany. The dry figures of this statistical survey contain a very memorable lesson of a politico-economic nature. They show conclusively that the hope of German Chauvinists and the fear of English Imperialists about the replacing of British ships in the carrying trade of the world by German competition are equally off the mark. In a number of foreign countries German shipping even lost its former percentage, while the British shows a corresponding advance. In making this statement we leave the Dominion of Canada entirely aside, because in this instance it could be argued, the tariff policy with its peculiar hardships for German merchandise was the real cause of the decrease of the German flag in Canadian ports. Certainly an explanation of this kind is not available for the development of the carrying trade with Brazil, the Argentine Republic Uruguay and Chili. In Brazil the German flag covered in 1905 only 14·4 per cent against 30·5 per cent of the British, while four years previously the figures were 14·4 and 29·2 per cent respectively. Considerably more pronounced still is the advance of Great Britain and the German falling off in Uruguay. There we find Great Britain represented with 42·8 per cent, in 1899, against 16·7 per cent. of the German flag; while, for 1906, Germany's share fell to 14,3 per cent, that of Great Britain rose to 48·8 per cent, i. e. by not less than 6 per cent. The proportions in the Argentine Republic and Chili show similar changes, so that on the whole the advance of Great Britain in South-American shipping may be regarded a sufficient set off against the opposite development in the ports of the United States, where Germany shows a decided gain and Great Britain could not uphold her former percentage. From these instances it is obvious that the often heard complaint of the British mercantile flag receding before that of Germany is

BY NO MEANS BORNE OUT BY THE FACTS.

If we now turn to the statistical data of the foreign trade of various other countries, we easily conceive that there is no sign of either country gaining at the expense of the other, but that both countries have been able to make progress by replacing the flags of other seafaring nations. As instructive instances of this development I may be admitted to refer to the foreign trade of Peru, Japan and the British colony of Victoria. In the shipping register of Callao, the principal harbour of Peru, Great Britain appears, in 1899, with 51·2 per cent. against Germany's 14.1 per cent whereas in 1905 Great Britain could claim 55·3 per cent and Germany 18·3 per cent., both countries thus advancing by about 4 per cent. More favourable still for the British flag is the change in Japanese harbours where Germany rose from 7·7 per cent. in 1899 to 13.6 per cent in 1905, Great Britain from 39.5 per cent. in 1899 to 47.1 per cent in 1905. Here we find German shipping advancing by 6 per cent, while Great Britain could boast of the more than double increase of 12·6 per cent. In the British Australian colony of Victoria the share of the mother country amounted in 1898 to not less than 87.8 against Germany's 7 per cent. In the last year the German percentage remained stationary, while that of Great Britain still rose by another per cent. In the last instance as in many other British Colonies the mercantile marines of Great Britain and Germany are the only ones of any importance, compared with which all other countries make only a a poor show. Most strongly is this state of affairs pronounced in the British-Australian colony of Queensland, where the British flag covered 86·1 and the German flag 10 per cent. of the whole shipping, leaving to all others a total of less than one per cent. Without undue exaggeration it may be said that in the harbours of Queensland other flags than those of Germany and Great Britain are hardly to be seen at all. In Cape Colony Great Britain predominated in 1904 with 81 6 per cent., Germany following with 8·3 per cent, so that all other nations had an aggregate of less than 6 per cent. considerably below Germany's share. Even in Ceylon, where the British shipping in the same year rose to 76.4 per cent, that of Germany to 12·2 per cent., the other non-British nations together did not quite reach the German percentage. We notice that also in British India Germany stands in the second place directly behind Great Britain. That in all British dependencies the mercantile fleet of Great Britain has even more than the lion's share, goes without saying.

From the figures given it may be safely concluded that as regards overseas shipping, the flags of Great Britain and Germany are not called upon to fight a life and death struggle for supremacy, but that the predominance of Great Britain is unchallenged. International Commerce is steadily growing, so that the mercantile marines of both countries may prosper, one beside the other, and there is still room left for the growth of the carrying trade of other countries as well.

THE FIRST GERMAN EXHIBITION OF "LITTLE INVENTIONS."

The Berlin "Polytechnical Society" has made the experiment of arranging an exhibition of new inventions and inventive ideas in place of the show of industrial products to which we are accustomed. Within a comparatively small hall the visitors were expected to see at a glance, with what problems the "inventors" were at the moment concerned. In order to attract the very latest achievements, even those for which a patent had not yet been applied for, a special order of the Imperial German Chancellor was issued, by which all objects and ideas made known in this Exhibition enjoy the full protection of the Law relating to Patents and Trade Marks, as though the initial steps had already been taken at the German Patent Office. Despite the short period of preparation a fairly satisfactory participation at home and abroad can be recorded.

Of the objects exhibited a great many are similar to those brought together at the annual "*Exposition des prtits Inventeurs*" at Paris. As there exclusively, we find here in a certain percentage of stalls a great variety of latest improvements that at all large industrial shows try to find a ready sale among the crowd of visitors passing by, although it can hardly be said that they represent the very latest or could be classed among the clever or imposing inventions of the day. But the Bazaar-like impression of the Paris model is avoided by the success with which the Society persuaded some of the most prominent industrial workers and some leading men of science to exhibit a variety of small objects in a way that the visitors may get a clear conception of the real problems of our progressive technical productions. A collection of objects contributed by the *Allgemeine Electricitats-Gesellschaft*, and explained by a little guide-book, serves this object in an eminent degree. The co operation of the Society for wireless telegraphy, of the *Deutsche Waffen unn Munitionsfabriken*, of the Firm of Schott and partners, so well known by its connection with the Zeiss works of Jena, etc., has also been secured for this purpose. The President of the "Polytechnical Society," Dr. Jeserich, has made special efforts to demonstrate the problems and results of modern forensic chemistry. Moreover, the Committee has considered it desirable to enlighten the visitors of the Exhibition about the various methods of wireless telegraphy, especially the instantaneous transmission of our own handwriting to a distance by means of electricity, and the contrivance of the long-distance telephone; then about the latest methods of photography in natural colours, the production of liquid air and so on.

THIS AIM IS REACHED BY POPULAR LECTURES

with demonstrations, held at various parts of the exhibition by engineers and physicists in the forenoon, afternoon and evening. No extra charge is demanded for attending these instructive lectures. On a single day the problems thus treated comprised the qualities of Radium, the Tesla currents, Professor Kora's system of long-distance photography, Professor Miete's photography in colours, speaking archs of light, the use of selenium in electricity and the production of liquid air. It is, therefore, a number of the most remarkable achievements of modern science that is brought nearer the conception of appreciative audiences.

The large number of casual inventors that have exhibited their ideas and productions by the side of technical experts is striking. Women are quite numerous among the exhibitors; even a Baroness appears in the Catalogue. Then there are retired officers of the Army and an ex-sergeant. These instances are likely to have an encouraging effect upon the potential inventors that visit the Exhibition. From this point of view it is easily explained that some hints about the German Patent Law are also given in the Catalogue. The Committee has even gone so far as to give a definition of what a technical invention is. Following the authority of Gareis, an invention is explained as the discovery of a yet unknown fact proving that by a concrete technical process working upon matter, an effect may be caused that is capable of reiteration at will.

It is thus clear that this Exhibition is calculated to imbue the visitors with the conviction that in our times all talents ought to contribute their share for improving, cheapening, and accelerating the process of technical protection.

L. ASCH.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, in his pamphlet entitled "The Unrest in India" which was noticed in yesterday's issue of your paper, makes the bold assertion that the extremist congressmen wish to drive the British out of India. I wonder on what authority the Syed makes such a sweeping assertion. So far as I know, and I may say that I possess exceptional opportunities of knowing the political opinions of prominent congressmen, the bulk of the extremists repudiate and have repudiated in the strongest terms the slightest wish to drive the British out of India, even if such a thing were possible. No doubt a few of them,—a microscopic minority—under the leadership of Mr. Pal do entertain such a desire, and boldly proclaim it too. But the majority of the extremists do not share the views of Mr. Pal and his very small band of followers. Even Mr. Tilak has never gone the length of saying that the British should be driven out of India to-morrow bag and baggage. I am in a position to speak on this subject with better authority than Syed Ali Khan, in as much as I was not only present at all the meetings of the extremist congresswallas, held during the Session of the Calcutta Congress last year, but was myself invariably a speaker at all their meetings. They were held in Beadon Square and other large public places, attended by from five to ten thousand Bengalis and addressed by almost all the well-known extremist congressmen, including Lala Lajpatrai, Tilak, Pal and Kharparde, and I do not remember that any one of the speakers, except of course Mr. Pal, ever ventured to express the desire to see the British driven out of India. Most of the speakers generally advocated Swaraj, or self-government under the protection of the British, so long as that protection should be necessary to the welfare of India. I myself have always advocated self-government under the paramountcy of the British, although I have been dubbed by my friends and others as an extremist congressman. Thus Syed Sirdar Ali Khan will see that there are extremists and extremists. The word seems to be loosely and vaguely applied to all those who hold advanced views in politics. Few persons appreciate the blessings of British Rule in India better than some of these very so-called extremists who have been honestly striving after the political regeneration of their country; and to condemn sweepingly extremists of all shades of opinion, as has been done by Syed Ali Khan, in neither fair nor politic.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. PATEL.

SHAKY BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Agiary Lane disaster, and the number of shaky buildings in Bombay, of which you have given a list in your paper, and which have been found dangerous for human habitation decidedly go to prove, beyond doubt, a lack of proper supervision on the part of our Municipality. A large staff of experienced Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers, and Maistrys has been maintained at an expenditure of thousands of rupees a year, and it is to be regretted that Jerry buildings even this day have been allowed to be built of inferior materials and bad timber. I can point out several recent structures in the native town, built of old and unserviceable materials before the very eyes of those who are responsible for their supervision. On account of the high prices that are now ruling for Burma Teak house-builders have preferred to use Country Teak; but this wood is so full of sap that there is hardly any timber in it, and in my opinion, should be made use of with greater caution, as no regard seems to have been given for its strength and durability. It is high time that something were done to protect the lives of hundreds of occupants of such shaky buildings, and the Architect's Association that has been lately formed can take up the cudgels to put a stop to the construction of such disgraceful structures.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPURJI. B. KATRAK.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN BILL.

STORMY DEBATE.

The Asiatic Question.

APOLOGIES FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The House of Commons adopted the Transvaal Loan Guarantee Bill, after a most animated debate.

The Unionists and a section of the Radicals opposed the Bill on the ground of the Transvaal's treatment of natives and Indians.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying, said that the Government would take every opportunity to ameliorate the condition of Indians, but admitted the Transvaal's right to protect itself against an influx of Asiatics, tending to lower the standard of life.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Moors Attack Casablanca.

SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Moors attacked Casablanca yesterday morning.

A French detachment assumed the offensive under cover of shell-fire from the warships.

The Khabyles lacked ammunition and charged home with their swords.

Two of the French were killed and three wounded.

The tribesmen probably suffered heavy loss.

The Spanish troops did not participate.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Lawlessness Increasing.

THE SHAH PROMISES HELP TO REFORMERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Executive is inactive, criminals are unpunished and lawlessness is increasing.

The President and six Members of Parliament have presented an Address on the subject to the Shah, who promised to give the utmost assistance, even to the dismissal of hostile Members of his entourage.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Reuter, telegraphing from Constantinople, states that the Turks appear to have advanced considerably into Persian Territory despite the assurances given by the Porte.

The Persian Ambassador has energetically demanded the recall of the troops.

Before the departure of the Commission of Enquiry the British Vice-Consul at Tabriz has ordered the Urumia to report on the situation.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Prince von Bulow has invited the French Ambassador Cambon to spend several days at his country seat at Norderney.

This is regarded as indicating an improvement in the Franco-German relations.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT STUTTGART.

An Excited Meeting.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A violent scene occurred in the Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. Bebel denounced the French anti militarist Herve for urging soldiers to desert and revolt in case of war. Herve vehemently retorted that the German Socialist was encouraging war.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL.

Contribution from the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Prince of Wales has contributed fifty guineas to the Clive Memorial.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

Rudyard Kipling Reported Recipient.

LONDON, AUGUST 20

A Stockholm paper reports that Kipling has been designated as recipient of the Nobel Prize for literature.

THE ENGLISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the English Land Bill.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Change in the Team.

ENGLAND STARTS WELL.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The English team for the third Test Match is the same as that for the second, except that Crawford replaces Arnold.

England, going in first, made 112 runs for the loss of three wickets, when play was interrupted by rain.

At the close of play, England had made 226 for seven wickets.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Heavy rains is delaying the progress of cricket.

AMERICAN RAILWAY ABUSES.

Trusts Threatened.

STATE OWNERSHIP POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Mr. Taft, speaking at Columbus, Ohio, referred to the quickening of the public conscience in regard to business abuses. He foreshadowed amendments to the Railway Rate and Inter-State Commerce Bills and the Anti-Trust Law, with a view to strengthening the hands of the Government.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The recent prosecution of Trusts in America has reached another stage, and what will undoubtedly prove the greatest struggle of all has opened. Unless reforms are instituted by the Railways themselves, the Railway Trusts are threatened with extinction.

Secretary Taft has warned the great Railway Companies that, unless reforms are made and the abuses at present rampant in their systems remedied, the Government will be forced to step in and State ownership will then be inevitable.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Passed by the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Labour members have supported the Government's Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill which has passed the Commons and gone to the Lords.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Protest from Calcutta.

ALLEGED PRESS EXAGGERATIONS.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

Several of the Liberal papers are re-opening the question, raised in the House of Commons on several occasions recently, of alleged exaggerated reports of the Unrest in India being sent Home.

The *Westminster Gazette*, *Morning Leader*, *Daily News*, and *Tribune* publish a letter from British Journalists in Calcutta protesting against the exaggerated reports of unrest in Bengal which have lately appeared in the papers.

SHIP-BUILDING STRIKE THREATENED.

Fifty Thousand Men Affected.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The Ship-building Trade on the Tyne is again threatened with serious dislocation.

The Boiler-makers are discontented, and their Union is threatening a strike, unless their grievances are favourably met by the Masters.

Fifty thousand men are involved.

KHULNA JUDGMENT.

What is "Swaraj?"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The *Englishman*, commenting on the Khulna Judgment, says to-day :—"The *Bande Mataram* organ of the Swaraj party does not define Swaraj as modified 'Home Rule,' which Justice Mitter considers it to be. Need we multiply instances? It would be easy to do so, and to prove that Swaraj is taken to imply the extinction of the *Feringhee* rule and the expulsion of *Feringhees*. This is practically undisputed, and no amount of sterile academic definition can alter the fact."

PLAGUE MEASURES.

King Emperor's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The Calcutta Anglo-Indian papers cordially approve of the King's letter on Plague. The *Indian Daily News* this morning says :—"The King-Emperor's letter that we published yesterday is conceived and expressed in admirable spirit, and we trust it will be widely published in the Indian Press. It gives an opportunity to the Viceroy, through Sir Harold Stuart, to foreshadow the first stage of the Plague Commission's report, and to lay down in the rough the main lines of the Government's new policy."

REFRACTORY COCANADA CONSTABLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

A Cocanada correspondent writes that it is reported that Constable No. 831 who is one of the accused in Mr. Atkinson's case is bringing a suit against Captain Kemp for damages in respect of an operation performed on him at the Cocanada Hospital which the Constable alleges was carried out contrary to his wishes.

One Head Constable and several constables have been suspended, probably prior to dismissal for making statements at the Rajahmundry Sessions which were different from those made by them before the District Superintendent and other officers.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

Birth of Another Prince.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 20.

There were great rejoicings throughout the city owing to the birth of another Prince to His Highness the Nizam, at 12 noon to-day. The announcement was made by a salute of 21 guns from the Red Hills Battery.

TELEGRAPH REPORT.

Intimation has been received that all East Coast wires are interrupted between Balasore and Cuttack, and that traffic for stations south of Balasore is liable to delay.

THE PREMIER DIAMOND.

A Present for the King.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

General Botha's motion to present the Cullinan Diamond to King Edward has been adopted by 42 to 19.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Progressives in Pretoria have opposed the Cullinan Diamond scheme on the ground that the time is inopportune.

Mr. Smuts stigmatised the opposition as churlish and unworthy.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

WHAT will he do with it? What can he possibly do with it? It is as large as the largest duck's egg I have ever seen, and the King cannot wear it as a scarf-pin, nor can he have it set among the other gems that embellish the crown of his ancestors. It is too cumbersome, even, as the "rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear" and if worn on the turban of a Maharaja its weight would drag down the flimsy head-dress over the face of the wearer. To General Botha is due the patriotic suggestion that this million pounds' worth of diamond shall be presented to the King-Emperor; but the First Gentleman of England will be as much in a dilemma as I am, or as you are, as to what he shall do with it.

Mr. Walter Proctor, of Messrs. Marcks and Company, who is, by the way, an expert in the matter of precious stones, can think of no place for the Premier Diamond in the Royal regalia. "It could repose on a silk cushion under a glass case in the Tower of London," he said, in an interview I had with him yesterday, "but that seems but a poor purpose for so rich a gem, to be gaped at by the undiscerning eyes of country cousins. It can be worn neither by the King or the Queen, for on His Majesty's finger or hanging pendant from Her Majesty's neck, it would look ridiculous, for it is, I anticipate, much larger in size than the exaggerated, burlesque crystals favoured by the stump orator of a Christy Minstrel troupe. As an adornment for the person the thing is quite impossible. The only practical and sensible way of treating the South African diamond is to deal with it purely from a commercial point of view; for, unlike the famous Orloff diamond, the great fancy gem and the Koh-i-noor, it has no history and no romance. It should be cut up into five or six smaller stones and sold, for even in that case the gems would still be the largest diamonds in the world."

THE GEM IN LONDON.

It was more by good luck than management that your Commissioner had the gratification of seeing and handling the great diamond when, in 1905, it arrived from South Africa by parcel post at the offices of Messrs. S. Newmann and Co., diamond merchants of London Wall. I had called on Sir Julius Wernher, the late Mr. Alfred Beit's esteemed partner,—many South African magnates share with Mr. Newmann their offices in one of the finest buildings in the City of London—and I had just opened conversation with the great man when some one rushed into the room with breathless excitement. "It has arrived!" cried the new comer, and as Sir Julius knew at once what "it" referred to, there was no need of an explanation. A move was at once made to Mr. Newmann's sanctum on the ground floor, and there we saw the Premier Diamond, as it was then called, freshly relieved of its postal wrappers. The gem looked just for all the world like a lump of crude washing soda, and "it" was tossed about from hand to hand as a thing of no value. There were talks among the groups of experts, Mr. Alfred Beit having himself joined the conclave, of some flaw in the stone, and of certain yellowish tints unknown in diamonds of the first water, and it seemed to be the general opinion, then, that the gem would have to be divided.

SYMBOLICAL OF EMPIRE.

If placed on exhibition, under a glass case, the diamond would certainly make but a poor show of it, for beyond the fact that it is a diamond, that it weighs 3,032 carats and is therefore the largest and most valuable gem in the world, there is little or no interest attached to it. It has been suggested in more than one leading article to-day that, if purchased by the nation, it would stand for ever as symbolical of the greatness of the British Empire; but if one pauses to think, for a moment, of what that huge crystal lump would look like under glass, then at once will these wild imaginings be dispelled. Have you ever stood in the great deserted Gem Room of the Natural History Section of the British Museum at South Kensington, and have you enquired of the policemen at the door as to the whereabouts of the historical 30-carat stone presented to the nation in a fit of patriotism by the great Huxley? It is possible for you, in a few polite, parliamentary sentences to express the feeling of utter disappointment you experience, as you looked down into the glass case upon that dull, yellowish twelve cornered lump, so valuable and yet so unattractive? There are scores of choice and pretty gems in the same case, but this one, the most expensive, is the one really unbeautiful specimen in the collection. In itself it tells no story, it fails to fascinate, it possesses no romance. A diamond is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, only when it is properly cut, polished and set; when it sheds its effulgense from the silky tresses or from the swan-like neck of some fair dame. On a silk cushion, under a glass case, it is nothing.

A HAPPY DESIGNATION.

If the Premier Diamond is given to the King, therefore, the question is a pertinent one: What will he do with it? I call it the Premier Diamond advisedly, for its original name, indicating its place among gems and the place of its birth, was certainly a happy designation and one to which, I feel convinced, it will ultimately revert. I have never quite forgiven Mr. Cullinan, the manager of the Premier Mine in the Transvaal, most amiable and praiseworthy man though he be, for the egotism that induced him to give his own name to the precious stone found by his overseer, Mr. Wells. By whatever name it is called, however, the King Emperor will have a difficulty in finding a suitable use for it. As Mr. Procter says, it has no historical interest such as that possessed by the Orloff, the Great Sancy, or the Koh-i-noor, and big though it is it cannot favourably compare with the Regent Diamond bought by Mr. Pitt, when Governor of Madras, for £20,000, nor with the Star of the South, now the fifth greatest gem of the world, found by a Negro in Brazil, in 1853. Once forming the eye of an Indian idol, the Orloff Diamond, after a succession of adventures, came into the possession of the Empress Catherine of Russia. The great fancy gem belonged to King Henry the Fourth, and its chief mishap occurred when His Majesty handed it to one of the servants of the Court for safety during his travels. The faithful valet swallowed it when attacked by robbers, and there it was found, in the recesses of his sagacious stomach, after his lifeless body had been denuded of everything else of value he possessed.

UNLUCKY DIAMONDS.

The Pitt or Regent Diamond first discovered by a slave acted as the fulcrum for innumerable ghastly crimes ere it passed into the hands of the French Regent. It was successively stolen, pawned to the Dutch, redeemed by Napoleon, captured at Waterloo, taken to Berlin, until we hear of it again as one of the Crown jewels of France, its value being estimated at £480,000. The Orloff Diamond also came from India, and it is said that the famous necklace of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, that was also made of Indian gems, doubly inexpressible sixfold row," of which Carlyle wrote, being sold by the French Republic, not many years ago, to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the *New York World*. The Premier, or Cullinan Diamond, has no such historical value as these, nor can it boast of any such wonderful romance as that of the Imperial Diamond of Hyderabad which is too big for the Nizam to wear, the Great Mogul of Shah Jehan, or of the Koh-i-noor, the history of which forms interesting chapters in the annals of India. It is to be hoped that the Premier stone, in any future history it may make for itself, will lack also those elements of ill-luck that have distinguished its predecessors. So far it has performed no more venturesome trick than its prosaic journey from South Africa to London in the hold of a Castle Liner, under the care of the postal authorities, and if King Edward cannot find room for it as a weighty pinnacle for the crown, it will probably come to an end, as a Single Stone, as did its neighbour, the Excelsior of Jagersfontein, of 970 carats, which was split up by the celebrated Tiffany, of New York. It is certainly more likely to be "cut out in little stars," as the poet says, than to be paraded with the heliographic intensity of a motor lamp on a turban, a crown or a sceptre.

RACIAL QUESTION IN INDIA.

Bishop of Lahore on the Fourth Estate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a remarkable letter to the Editor from the Bishop of Labore on the subject of the attitude of Europeans towards educated Natives. His Lordship begins with a protest against the use in the Anglo-Indian Press of offensive epithets against them and goes on to say :—"Is it conceivable that any good can come of this kind of contemptuous and, to the person concerned, necessarily irritating allusion to the educated classes of India? Let me put it on grounds—not perhaps the highest—but which are likely to be most generally accepted. No one can deny that the class in question is the result of our own work of an educational policy deliberately entered on and systematically pursued by ourselves for very many years past. Whether that policy was a wise or an unwise one seems to me a question scarcely worth entering on so far, at any rate as the issue with which I am at this moment dealing is concerned. My own entire conviction is that we should have been false to some of the deepest and truest instincts of Englishmen had we not, in some form or other, adopted it. But this by the way.

The fact is certain that we have ourselves produced these men and must in justice accept the fullest responsibility for them. Further, we have to live in the days to come in India in which both the number and influence of this class will inevitably increase. Surely then, it is the part of common sense and practical wisdom—to put it on no higher ground than this—to abstain from needlessly irritating language, most of all in the daily newspapers which are so widely read now-a-days by the Indians and the English alike. And I would urge also to the utmost degree possible to refrain from every thing that adds to the difficulty, in any case so very great, of the two races settling down harmoniously and with mutual respect to their work in this land.

We all deplore the gulf which separates us at the present time, and we recognise that the existence of this gulf increases immeasurably the difficulty of the administration of India. Can it conceivably be diminished by language such as that to which I am now referring? If not, ought there not to be enough self-restraint and commonsense in Englishmen to make them abstain from indulging in it?

I do not, for an instant, question the existence, at the present time in India, of a considerable amount of undisguised disloyalty and sedition, and I for one believe that the Government which does not deal firmly and promptly with everything of the kind betrays great public trust and goes far to abdicate its right to rule. But what possible good can come of lumping the whole educated class together and treating them all as open to this reproach? Some of us, in our own College days in England, have had most genuine friends amongst them, and know them to be as good fellows as you need wish to meet, and as staunch to their English connections as possible. Many are in Government service and thus identified with the maintenance of the British *raj* by every motive of self-interest. Of the remainder, the vast majority, may surely be credited with enough commonsense to put it only on this ground—to know that for an indefinite number of years to come the day the British *raj* ceases in India chaos begins, and that chaos is not to the benefit of an educated class. No; those of us who are or have been at all closely in touch with the class in question, know for ourselves, with perfect certainty, that they are very far indeed from being all disloyal; but we know too that the strain which is being put on their loyalty at the present time by language of the kind to which I refer and its inevitable effect in wounding and alienating them, is very great indeed. Is it not then in the best interests of our work in this great land that this strain should be relieved? And, if so, would it not be in accord with the best traditions of the Fourth Estate to render prompt and effective aid in this matter?

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

First Recipient Mr. Dracup's Son.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The first of the Home University Scholarships granted by the Government of India to members of the domiciled community in this country has been awarded to the son of Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 20.

The new Code of Civil Procedure Bill is nearly complete and the Select Committee will break up at the end of the month. It is thought that opportunity will be taken to introduce the Bill at the meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla but the discussion on it will be reserved for the Calcutta Session.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 20.—White, Lieut., 126th Infty., on duty, from Loralai.

Kaye, Major, A. A., on leave, from Jhansi

Leared, Lieut., 2/10th G. Rifles, from Musketry Class, from Quetta.

Molony, Lieut., 2/10th G. Rifles, from Musketry Class, from Quetta.

DEPARTRES, AUGUST 20.—Knotchbull, Major, 120th Infty. on duty, from Baroda.

Gleneley, Capt., on leave, from Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Intimation has been received that on their arrival home from India the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, is now to be stationed at Timperary, instead of Fermoy as previously notified

Major G. S. Gooch, No. 59 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 40 Company at Dover.

Major L. J. Chapman, No. 40 Company, is transferred to No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major R. T. Vigne, 52nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 21st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Bordon.

2nd-Lieutenant Clibborn, No. 74 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, and 2nd Lieutenant Layard, No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, embark for duty in India on 2nd October next.

Lieutenant F. H. Marshall, 144th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and 2nd Lieutenant W. Condon 117th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, are posted to the 58th Battery, and 40th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, respectively.

Lieutenant Leah, No. 69 Company, Aden, is transferred to No. 45 Company, Plymouth.

Lieutenant R. G. Wadsworth is transferred from No. 39 Company, Plymouth, to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Aden.

Riding Master H. W. Naylor, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India on 4th September for duty at Kirkee.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant-Colonel Vores, 3rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, 44th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

The Government of India have approved the grant, as a tentative measure for one year, of a detention allowance to officers of British and Native regiments when detached from their stations on temporary duty.

ORDNANCE FACTORY ACCOUNTS.

Investigation of Indian System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 20.

It was stated some time ago that Committee to include a couple of officials familiar with Home methods would meet this autumn to investigate the system of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India. Major General Mahon, the Director General of Ordnance will be President and Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Harrison, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, will be a Member of the Committee.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Formation of Sub-Committees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 20.

The Industrial Conference met at Naini Tal to-day, Monday.

The following gentlemen were present:—The Hon. Mr. Hose, the Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., the Hon. Rai Sundar Lal, Bahadur, C.I.E. the Hon. Raja Ali Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur of Mamudabad, Messrs. Holland, De la Fosse Moreland, C. I. E., Freemantle, Mcleod, Butler, C. I. E., Major Atkinson, Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Clark, Mr. Chatarji, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. Ryles, Mr. Badley, Khan Bahadur Bazooji Dadabhoy, Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava and M. Ganga Prasad Varma. Lady Hewett and others occupied seats reserved for the public.

At the first meeting of the Industrial Conference for the United Provinces held in the Club premises at Nani Tal yesterday, Sir John Hewett, presiding, made an excellent speech in the course of which he said :—"These propositions were sound—that technical work must be connected with a local industry and have a definite object; a teacher should be a practical expert and be given a free hand in scientific branches; he should be an investigator, and have time for research on manipulative branches; he should have been in works; money must be spent freely on experimetal work and in keeping up-to-date all apparatus, tools, plant and appliances." He suggested Cawnpore as the best locality for a Technological Institute and said that the first principle to be followed in a scheme for industrial development was to make the craftsmen, workmen and artisans of India better equipped for work. In future, the training of foremen for large industries should begin by the study of theory and be completed by practical work in a factory or mill. He was, Sir John said, no believer in supplying the want of a good education by attendance at evening classes when the strain of work throughout the day has left the worker weary and incapable of assimilating what he has been taught, and he was so convinced that a good working knowledge of English was essential for foreman or overseer dealing with operatives employed on intricate machinery that he could not regard any system under which he would enter a factory without this knowledge as satisfactory. Sir John Hewett said that in the United Provinces there was abundant raw material capable of being worked up locally into manufactures, but which instead was exported for manufacture elsewhere. If Government did its part in training workmen capable of managing industrial concerns, the people must do their part by investing capital in the development of the country and concluded—"We must educate skilled labour for all our industries. We must develop among our workmen an interest in their work. We must bring up educated foremen, superiors and managers. We must encourage research into the potential value of our raw produce, and we must overcome shyness of capital. We may make some mistakes. We may spend some money unprofitably. But with confidence we are entering to-day on labours which will not be in vain."

At the conclusion of his Address Sir John Hewett invited the Conference to settle the procedure of its meetings. This was done and Sub-Committees were formed.

The proceedings were marked throughout by enthusiasm, certain members expressing their desire to serve on all the Sub-Committees.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE PUNJAB.

Successful Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

The reason why volunteering in the Punjab has of late gone forward at a suprising pace is to be found in the annual report of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Goulding, Commandant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Colonel Goulding makes the following striking remarks on the Report :—

The corps was stronger at the close of the last season than it has ever been since its formation 46 years ago, and I am glad to say that there has been further increase of no fewer than 100 members (almost all adults) during the last three months, bringing the total enrolled strength up to 1,005. This increase of 309 men in fifteen months is equivalent to the addition of four strong companies to the corps.

In my letter forwarding the Annual Report for 1905-7, I remarked that there was very little room for the expansion of volunteering in Lahore as all the European and Eurasian residents, with the exception of a certain class, were members of one or other of the local corps. However at the beginning of the drill season I asked the heads of all offices and firms in Lahore for statements showing names of non-Volunteers. Working on these statements my Adjutant, Captain Lang, called personally on almost every non-Volunteer in the station and was so successful in securing recruits that I think it may be safely said that the number of non-Volunteers in Lahore has been reduced to the lowest possible limit.

A very satisfactory feature of recruiting in Lahore is the fact that many of the highest officials and head of departments have not only joined as reservists but are taking an active interest in their duties as volunteers. It is to be hoped that their example will be followed in other stations."

TRIPLE MURDER IN BURMA.

Child Roasted and Eaten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

Before the Hanthawaddy Sessions to-day a truculent looking Burman, named I, was placed on his trial for committing a triple murder by decapitating a Burman and his wife, and eating the unborn child of the latter after roasting it on a spit. Alongside of him in the dock stood his disciple, a corpulent innocent looking lad who was charged with abetment of murder for having been an eye-witness of a crime which is perhaps without a parallel in India and Burma. The Court was packed and so great was the rush of curious natives of all classes in order to see the perpetrator of this atrocious crime that special police measures had to be taken to prevent the Court and its precincts from being overcrowded.

The Judge, Mr. David Ross, and the two Burmese assessors who were elected to assist him in the trial, were manifestly taken aback by the first accused pleading guilty straightaway and evincing a callousness which was truly remarkable and by which the impression was conveyed that death on the gallows had no terrors for him; in fact, he answered the questions put to him by the Judge to ascertain whether he realized the gravity of the charge to which he had pleaded guilty, in a bold defiant and haughty manner. In answer to the Court he described himself as a doctor. The way in which he claimed to be a member of that profession aroused doubt in the minds of those present in Court. He then went on to admit that he had murdered Po Sa, the husband of Ma Yin and ate her unborn child. To quote his own words he said: "I admit it quite true that I killed them. It is quite true that I roasted and ate the child. My object in killing them was the result of a dream. I dreamt three times that I should take Ma Yin's child from her womb, smear it with my medicine and eat it. By doing this I followed the example of a notorious thief, called Ti Lat, and I expected to obtain supernatural powers. I read of such story at a Burmese performance, but my expectations have not been fulfilled."

The second accused sat down quietly and did nothing.

After making this confession of guilt the first accused was ordered by the Court to be removed from the dock and the trial of his accomplice was proceeded with in regard to whom the evidence for the prosecution mainly considered of his identification, the finding of the bodies and weapons in a reserved forest, and the medical evidence on the mutilated and decomposed state in which they were found and conveyed to the Thungwa Hospital.

The Court is expected to pass sentence to-morrow.

EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Allotment from Profits on Coinage.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

During the current financial year, about three crores of rupees will be devoted to Railway expenditure from the profits of Gold Coinage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Correspondence is published between the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Government of India, Finance Department, with reference to the information which has appeared that the Railway Board is to secure another million sterling this year for the purchase of rolling stock. The amount is to be taken from profits on coinage which would otherwise have gone to swell the investments on the Gold Standard Reserve.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce point out that the Gold Standard Reserve fund was formed for a definite object and that until the invested portion of this reserve reached much larger figure there should, in their opinion, be no attempt on the part of Government to divert the funds to other purposes, however urgent such purposes may be.

The Government of India in their reply, state that the decision arrived at was from the beginning of the current financial year and until sterling investments in Gold Standard Reserve reach the total of £20,000,000 sterling the profits on coinage shall be invested in sterling securities to the extent of one half only, the other half being appropriated for railway capital expenditure. The whole interest on investments will continue to be invested in sterling securities.

The Government of India invite the attention of the Chamber to references on this subject in the Budget debate by Hon'ble Messrs. Gokale, Finlay and Baker. Since then the question was under the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India and the conclusion arrived at is that ample provision for maintaining the reserve already exists, and in face of the amount of sterling securities and gold in currency reserve and treasuries any danger of fall in exchange is illusory. The Government point out they have available for the purpose of combating a fall is exchange £23,000,000 sterling and that £20,000,000 sterling has been held to give a reasonable guarantee of safety, but in order to err on the side of safety the Government have decided to continue investments to the extent of half the future profits of coinage until the Reserve reaches £20,000,000 sterling.

SANITATION IN CANTONMENTS.

Lord Kitchener's Memorandum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

The following Circular Memorandum from the Quarter Master General in India is published.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that in accordance with Section 218 of the Cantonment Code of 1899, a Sub-Committee shall, wherever possible, be formed in cantonments for the purpose of supervising the sanitary condition of buildings, and their surroundings.

All plans of sites for proposed buildings and additions to existing buildings should be submitted to this Sub-Committee for approval, and all new dwellings intended for occupation by Europeans should be inspected by the Sub-Committee before occupation.

They should periodically, and when there are reasons to suspect insanitary or unsafe conditions, inspect premises occupied by Europeans.

The Sub-Committee should ordinarily consist of the Cantonment Magistrate, the Garrison Engineer, the Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment Hospital or the Sanitary Officer, a representative of house-owners being a member of the Cantonment Committee.

THE "JUGANTAR" CASE.

Charge of Sedition Framed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day the further hearing of the case in which Abinash Chandra Bhattacharji and Basanta Kumar Bhattacharji Manager, and Publisher and Printer, respectively, of the "Jugantar" were charged with having published certain seditious articles, was resumed before Mr. Kingsford. After some formal witnesses for the prosecution were examined, Mr. Hume closed the case.

Mr. J. N. Roy then addressed the Court at length for the defence and finally asked that the case might go up before the Sessions Court.

Mr. Kingsford.—"It is a mere question of sentence and I will try the case myself."

At this stage Mr. Kingsford framed a charge under Section 124 A., I. P. Code, against both the accused and adjourned the case till the 23rd instant.

"BANDE MATARAM" PROSECUTIONS.

Another Arrest Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

A fresh arrest in connection with "Bande Mataram" was made yesterday morning. Hemendra Nath Bangchi went to the Detective office in Royd Street to copy some of "Bande Mataram" account books which were seized under a recent warrant, when he was told that he was wanted on a charge of disseminating sedition.

The Police said that they required two sureties of Rs. 2,500 before they could release him and a personal security bond for Rs. 2,000. On bail being forthcoming the accused was released. The case will come before the Magistrate on 26th instant.

THE GRAND CHORD LINE BREACHED.

Bombay Mail Trains Diverted to Main Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The East Indian Railway authorities inform local papers here that news was received last night that Moghal Sarai Gya section of the Grand Chord line has been breached by floods between Palmerganj and Sone East Bank stations.

In consequence of the breach the Bombay Mail and Express trains which usually go by the Grand Chord route have been diverted to the main line route, and this diversion of traffic may have to be continued for some days. Detailed information is awaited as to the extent of flood which is assumed to be due to the overflow of the Poonpoon.

COAL SHORTAGE IN BURMA.

The "Bengalee's" Interpretation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

A Chittagong telegram to the *Bengalee* says :—"Some European firms refused to sell coal to the Bengal Steam Navigation Company here, at Akyab, and at Rangoon, so that they are importing coal from Calcutta. The Company had to use firewood on its home voyages. So it is not we alone who are advocates of 'Boycott,' the Europeans are not less so where their interests are concerned."

THE ITALIAN IDEALIST OF TO-DAY.

"Wer kann des Sängers Zauber lösen, "Wer seinem Tönen wiederstehen!" (Who can break off from the poet's magic, who withstand his notes?), says Schiller.

Ideas overstep all bounds. No frontier defences hold them. Italy may be shut to France as to her industries and commerce, not to ideas. It is a bond which escapes the clairvoyance of the statesman, and the diplomacy of the diplomat. The German Alliance has influenced Italian thought, notably in the movement of historic studies. This school led by Francesco de Sanctis is now reinforced by Villari. It has reclaimed Italian mediævalism, and renewed the study of the Renaissance on German lines. So with Italian poetry. Carducci the national poet now obtaining, is as much inspired by Chamisso and Heine as by Horace. But the novel is the *genre litteraire* the most cultivated almost everywhere. And this in Italy is decidedly French.

THE SCHOOL OF THE VERISTS THERE

is an echo of the School of the Naturalists here. Only the etiquette in the two is not the same. When "The Fortune of the Rougons" saw light, Verga worked at his novels of observation. His Sicilian tales and those of Capuana were a beautiful set off to Maupassant's peasant stories. If the bowels of Paris were laid bare by a master, those of Naples were dissected by Mme. Serao the talented Neapolitan novelist. Changes followed. Now psychologic, now moral and then metaphysical, such were the rings in succession both in France as in Italy. Spiritism too became the preoccupation. Then was brought in Idealism, by an oscillation however natural of the invisible pendulum which adjusts the movements of thought. The most authorised initiator and representative of idealist evolution in Italy is

FOGAZARRO,

as much a poet as a novelist. Drawing to three score and five, grey, middle-sized, well-formed, he is a man of correct reserve and of simple ways, often found in Italians of the North. He has his villa on Lake Lugano, a delicious dwelling in pink, of rustic coquetry, the garden laid out in terraces, fragrant with flowering shrubs, surrounded by a fairy landscape where lark poetry and dreams and happiness. He was born in Vicenzia in 1842. His classic studies were directed by the poet Giacomo Zanella. Having studied law in the University of Turin he was called to the bar. With but little love for the profession, he could not make up his mind to practice. Some poetic attempts had inspired in him the taste for letters. A literary career became his ambition. But he was diffident of his powers. His father's influence made it up for him. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, the world of the press and of politics of high life and art, gave the son a certain acclaim on his debut as a poet in 1874. His little poem

MIRANDA

is one of great charm, poetic and sentimental. It has in it a touch of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothy". The subject is very simple. Two young people Henry and Miranda love each other. There is nothing in the way of their union. *Au contraire*, it would please Miranda's mother as much as the good doctor, Henry's uncle. But Henry is a poet. He is ambitious. He is not for pledging his life to a bourgeois match, nor content to confine his heart to his first love. He has the manliness to say this in his letter to the maiden whose love he has divined, ere he leaves her to go out into the wide world. Then he lives the life he wanted: chequered, adventurous, rich in violent sensations, which he thought needful to be converted into poetry. With all the ardour of a youthful soul, he goes forward to the unknown promised him by his hopes. The world unable "to break off from the magic of his song, or to withstand his notes," is drawn to him. Glory and love are his. But the rapture is soon over. He feels the vanity of it. Those which he loved do not fill his heart. Then arise the souvenirs of his first love. For the four years he has been away, Miranda's heart has not ceased to beat for him. She notes every day her homely, sad impressions, her remembrances and regrets. "True, mother dear, you have had no sweet words from me. I reserved them for him. At fifteen, I often felt so sad of evenings that I wept. I knew not why. Now I know it." Little by little this hopeless love from which she did not try to tear herself away grew into a malady. And at the moment when Henry awoke to his early love, a letter from his uncle brought him down to see her die. Miranda is very popular in Italy. Written with an extreme simplicity, it shows off an irresistible emotion, which covers what is sentimental and forced in the conception. Shakespeare is sceptical of men dying of love. And Dickens bears him out in Miss Havisham, withered and yellow dragging her existence despite a broken heart. But can we refuse the poet the right to lead us to the last to that intensity of emotion not come to in real life? This is idealisation that he cannot dispense with, and a condition of his art. Since "The Betrothed Lovers" (I Promessi Sposi) of Manzoni, there has not appeared so beautiful and impressive a work of art as

MALOMBRA.

For the author this creature of his brain has been a real prodigal son. It has cost him all he had; ideas, amours, chagrins, souvenirs. And all that is laid out at random. Despite numerous defects and bad conduct he likes this child of his fancy best. It is some portion of his own self sent out into the shadowy world. Malombra had sprouted in the depth of his heart long, long before it saw light. The sombre, solitary chateau on the margin of the little Lombard lake, with the poetic mountains and valleys surrounding it was for the author's mind a favourite retreat. The hard realities of life had driven him to erect it far away in fancy beyond their reach. And he sought secret refuge there in moments of despondency. Ere there existed a word of the book on paper, the beautiful, proud and capricious Marina de Malombra haunted the author. He was in love with her and dreamt of making her love him. A woman like to no other he kneaded her with pride for the inexpressible pleasure of breaking

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The Cooperage yesterday was in a good condition when the Government Telegraph and Rovers met. As far as the League table goes the game was of but little importance but was not without interest; being well contested. For the Rovers, Evans on the left wing was conspicuous but the forward line looked combination, the right wing being poor mainly on account of not being properly fed. The Telegraph backs, in the bargain, were good and Edwards especially so, Nicholas falling off in the latter stages. Of the Rovers' backs, Chapman was the better though he too in the closing part made the fatal mistake of going too much for the man and Hotz takes too long in clearing. The Telegraph played Edie in goal and in this respect were at a great advantage as the first and third goal of the Telegraph would most probably have been saved had Street been there. Holman was an absentee and of their forwards the left wing was best, the centre half also doing well, as also Cowper forward. It was 6-10 before the game was started and as a consequence it was concluded in a very bad light.

The Rovers opened well and clearing a corner after the custodian had miss-kicked, Evans got away on the left. He centered well and Edie saved but running out he left a clear goal for Lay who missed. Following the kick out the Telegraph left wing got well past his half and, rather luckily, past Hotz and shot. It was a soft one but in his confusion the custodian let it through his legs. After a shot by Greene, one by the left wing nearly went through in a similar manner to his first. Both Chapman and Edwards for their respective side cleared well but Nicholas let Evans up. He centered well. Lay had a great chance but lost it and Stewart shot over. From a corner Scrafton also had a chance, and sent over but Stewart getting on gave in to Lay who, very near goal, made no mistake. The half time whistle immediately followed with the score a goal all.

In resuming the Rovers pressed but Greene relieved with a nice run and centre to Cooper. A foul, however, was given against him when it seemed the right half had fouled him. Greene, again got on and went away to give in to Cowper. So palpably did he seem off-side that he stopped but there being no whistle he went on and his shot found the net off the left post. He again was very near when he handled and this Greene followed with another fine run. Chapman tackled but went for the man and missed and Greene sent in a beautiful shot from the touch line that found the net.

The Telegraph continued to press and Cowper giving in to his centre, who seemed off-side, he sent in a shot that struck the left post. The game soon after ended and left the Telegraph winners is under :—

Government Telegraph.....3 Goals
Rovers.....1 Goal.

The table of results to date is as follows :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	13	11	0	2	55	2	24*
Bo. Gymkhana.....	13	8	4	1	19	8	17
Royal Scots "A"	12	6	4	2	23	8	14
Y. M. C. A.	14	5	5	1	21	33	14
Telegraphs	12	5	5	1	10	15	11
R. G. A.	12	6	5	1	33	12	13
Rovers	12	2	8	2	16	26	6
Customs.....	13	0	12	1	0	72	1

* Winners of Cup and Gold Medals.

The remaining League games have been postponed till after the Rugby Tournament when the second place will be decided. The Royal Scots A team have left for Poona where they are playing in the Richardson Tournament.

Fourteen entries have been received for the Rovers' Tournament but they do not close till the 29th inst. The Calcutta team is coming for certain, the members to be put up in chummeries.

Yesterday Mr. Hogan, the Honorary Secretary, sent out notices to up-country teams that only the native town, and not the Fort, is out of bounds for Military teams. This will be a great weight of the Committee's minds.

The raised seats this year will be covered with a corrugated tin roof. Season tickets will, as usual, cost Rs. 5 and will include one lady. Ladies' tickets Rs. 2 for the whole Tournament.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme of events taking place at 5-30 p. m. to-day on the Back Bay sands (weather permitting):—

1. Individual Tent Pegging.

Members are informed that a supply of Competition Tent Pegging Spears are now available at the Gymkhana.

2. Treasure Trove Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a chattie containing bran, in which a coin of the realm will be hidden. They will then ride given course to flag, where syces will be standing, dismount and run to their partners, who will proceed to find the coin. The chatties must not be emptied on the ground. When found, gentlemen will run to bucket, into which the bran must be emptied. They will then mount and return over same course, carrying coin in chattie. First home with coin in chattie to win.

3. Pigsticking.

4. Living Aunt Sally (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen will ride usual course to flag where syces will be standing. They will dismount, hand horses over to syces and run to chalk line, don top hats which will be provided, and stand on line *with backs to the ladies*. The ladies, who will be standing a safe distance off, will be provided with tennis balls and they will endeavour to knock off their respective partner's hat. Immediately a gentleman has his hat knocked off he will at once remount and return over same course. Best time to win. Any movement on the gentleman's part tending to render his partner's task less difficult will be visited with disqualification.

5. V. C. Race.

(To ride over low jump and rescue dummy from zereba, returning over jump carrying dummy.)

6. M. C. C. Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a cricket ball. They will then ride given course to where ladies are standing at wickets. They will hand ball to partner, and donning pads (which must be fully strapped), will take up the position of wicket-keeper. Immediately the lady has knocked off the bails, gentlemen will remove pads, mount and return over same course, taking cricket balls with them.

Event will be run off in heats of four with a final heat. First home to win.

7. Pony Scurry.

(It will greatly assist Judge and Handicapper if riders in the Scurries will wear colours.)

By kind permission of Col. E. M. Reed and Officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

Practice jumps, etc., are available on Monday and Saturday mornings.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE

PLAYED ON SATURDAY THE 17TH. AUG.,

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Point
Customs	5	5	0	0	0	25
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.	5	4	1	0	0	18
G. I. P. R. Offices C. C....	5	3	1	1	0	13
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C....	5	3	2	0	0	11
P. W. Department C. C. ...	5	3	2	0	0	11
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. ...	5	1	4	0	0	—3
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	5	0	4	1	0	—8
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	5	0	5	0	0	—10

"HARRIS CHELLENGE SHIELD"

Fort and Proprietary vs. Tutorial High School.

THE above match in connection with the "Harris Chellenge Shield" was played on Monday on the Esplanade groud.

The Fort and Proprietary scored 78 and 50 runs while their opponents replied with 46 and 19 runs for 7 wickets. The Fort and Proprietary High Schools thus won the Match by 32 runs. For the winners Dinshaw D. Driver, Dossabhoy D. Daruvala, Karim Contractor and Rustim D. Writer scored 30, 15, 17 and 14 runs not out respectively, while Rustim D. Panthaky bowled remarkably well capturing 8 wickets for 33 runs. From the side of the Tutorial High School S. F. Madon, a colt taking part in the Triangular Match made a good execution in bowling captaining 9 wickets for 29 runs in both the innings.

POONA RACES.

Handicaps for Thursday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The following are the handicaps for the closed meeting on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

HURDLE PLATE.—One and a quarter miles.

Umutbee, 12st 8lbs; Refuge Boy, 11st 12lbs; Senator, 11st 10lbs; Loddon, 11st 8lbs; Rossi, 10st 9lbs; The Moachim 10st 7lbs; Lone-hand, 10st 5lbs; Goodwin, 10st 0lb; and Coriolan, 9st 6lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—One mile.

Let Go, 11st 4lbs; Multiform, 10st 13lbs; Betty, 10st 9lbs; Whirlwind, 10st 6lbs; Deenar, 10st 5lbs; Sheik, 10st 3lbs; Court-martial, 10st 2lbs; Adjutant, 10st 1lb; Young Lomond, 9st 12lbs; Rock Salt, 9st, 9lbs and Pluto, 9st 0lb.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised four lbs.

THE HORSE WELTER PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Projecture, 12st 10lbs; Umutbee, 11st 12lbs; The Gander, 11st 8lbs; Dalemole, 11st 12lbs; Little Britain, 11st 2lbs; Rossi, 10st 8lbs; The Earl, 10st 3lbs; White Heather, 10st 2lbs; King's Mirror, 9st 13lbs; Curfew, 9st 12lbs; Lone-hand 9st 10lbs; Goodwin, 9st 6lbs; and Coriolan, 8st 12lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

PONY PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Gladstone, 11st 13lbs; Daphne, 11st 4lbs; Forunatus, 11st 1lb; Welcome Jane, 10st 9lbs; Sharavogue, 10st 4lbs; Tete-a-tete, 10st 2lbs; and Eminent, 9st 8lbs.

Forfeits due at 9 a. m., to-morrow.

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

East Lancs vs. R. F. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The second game of the Richardson football tournament was between the East Lancs, Poona, and the R. F. A., Kirkee, and was played off this afternoon on the Ghorpuri ground in excellent weather. A larger gathering of spectators than yesterday was present including General and Mrs Richardson. The contest was a fairly spirited one from beginning to end. From the start the Lancs showed better combination and pressed vigorously and constantly, notching one goal in the first half. Despite all their efforts to equalize the Gunners failed. The second half also opened in favour of the Lancs who resumed attack with renewed force. After several more onslaughts the Infantrymen added a second goal to their credit. Pulling themselves together the Gunners now pressed and were not long in having their efforts rewarded by the sphere eventually finding the net.

The Artillery made an exceedingly sturdy defence throughout, but they were outplayed by the Lancs at every point. Result :—

East Lancs ..... 2 Goals.
R. F. A. ..... 1 Goal.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 20.

The Bangalore Horse Show opened this morning in finer weather with a very fair attendance including General Scallon, Brigadier-General Atkinson and the Yuvaraj of Mysore.

The entries were very good and the arrangements for bringing off the various events excellent and a great improvement on former years.

The results this morning were :—

JUMPING FOR NATIVE TROOPS : Daffadar Ibrahim Beg of the Mysore Imperial Lancers 1 ; Sawar Sheik Saraf Ali of the 30th Lancers 2 ; Lance-Naik Wadewar Singh of the 30th Lancers, winner of the fence finely 3.

HUNTERS : Judges :—Major Templer and Mr H. P. Hodgson.

The Yuvraj of Mysore's Nur Jehan 1 ; Mr. F. P Renne's Marquis 2 ; Eight competed of very good class.

PONY HUNTERS : Light Weight. Judges :—Mr. H. P. Hodgson and Major A. Jones.

Major R. H. Haye's Bush Ranger 1 ; Mr. Spink's Red Prince 2 ; Mr. A. Boyd's Gold Flow 3.

Heavy Weights. Judges—Major Templer and Mr. Murray Aynesley.

Major Glyn's Toby 1 ; Captain W. Evans' The Nun 2 ; Mr. Napier's Wallaroo 3.

There were 33 competitors in these two classes of hunters and the Judges had considerable difficulty in selecting the winners of each class.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY STAFF OFFICERS' CHARGERS :—Judges:—Brigadier-General Atkinson and Major Templer.

Mr. G. K. M. Mason's Corrandra 1 ; Captain Povey's Toreador 2 ; Mr. J. Belgrave's Rufus 3.

This was a lot of chargers.

INFANTRY CHARGERS : — Judges :—Brigadier-General Atkinson and Captain Evans.

Captain E. Porter's Policeman 1 ; Major R. H. Haye's Squatter 2.

HACKS HORSES :—Judge—Major Templer.

Mr. F. P. Rennie's Marques 1 ; The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Nur Jehan 2.

LATER.

The Bangalore Horse Show continued this afternoon before a large crowd of spectators with the following results :—

HACKS PONIES :—Mr. F. P. Rennie's Dandy Dick 1 ; Major Glyn's Toby 2 ; Capt Joicey's Moonshine 3. The Judges were Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Murray Agnsley. Excellent class of placed ponies hard to beat anywhere.

COBS, between 14—15 hands :—Major Glyn's Electric 1 ; Major Glyn's Toby 2 ; Captain Evans' The Nun 3 ; the Judges were Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Murray Agnsley.

SINGLE HARNESS HORSES—Major Templer's No Name 1 ; and Major Glyn's Electric 2.

Judges were Brig-General Atkinson and Mr. Hodgson.

THE BEST TURNED OUT CAVALRYMEN :—Private Mitchell of B. Squadron, 14th Hussars. Judge.—Colonel Connolly.

THE BEST TURNED OUT ARTILLERY TEAM :—"G." Battery, R. H. A. Judges :—Capt. Tovey and Colonel Hutchinson.

LADIES' SADDLE COBS AND PONIES :— Mr. Spink's Red Prince 1½ ; Mr. Boyd's Goldflow 2½ ; Mrs. McKenzie's Engagement 3.

Judges.—Major' Glyn and Mr. Hodgson.

JUMPING.—Mr Mewburn's Porthus 1 ; Capt. Kinsman's Sansho 2 ; Mr. Woodhouse's Roger 3.

Judges :—Col. Connolly and Major Tickell.

FOUR IN HAND TEAMS :—Husur Remount Depot team of bays driven by Mr Elliott 1 ; Hosur Remount Depot team of browns, driven by Major Templer 2. Judges :—Major Glyn and Mr Hodgson.

CHILDREN'S PONIES :—Master Heyland's Sheila Sat 1 ; Master Foster's Polly. Judge :—Major Hayes

AFTERNOON CONCERT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

For the first time in the social annals of Poona an afternoon Concert was held at the Gymkhana Club to-day. The Club was crammed with Poona Society. Mrs. Wylde, Mr. Davis, Miss Finch, Signor Maccaroni, Mr. Goff and Mr. Foster contributed to the evening's entertainment which proved a brilliant success. The Band of the 80th Carnatics played during the intervals.

The success of the Concert was due to Mr. J. P. White, Secretary of the Club, who hit upon this happy idea as a relaxation.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Sir Herbert Risely's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 20.

Sir Herbert Risely who has been on special duty at Home in connection with the proposed Indian Reforms will remain there nearly a month longer and is expected to return to India by the 20th of September.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LOYAL ZAMINDARS' MANIFESTO.

The *Indian Spectator* observes :—The important manifesto issued by the Zamindars and other leading men of Bengal, may mark the beginning of a much needed change in that province. It was understood some time ago that the proposal by the Maharaja of Darbhunga at the British Indian Association to issue such a manifesto met at first with some opposition. Apparently that opposition was overcome, and the manifesto is the result. It is said to be signed by 107 leading men of Bengal, including all the Maharajas, ten leading Rajas, three Knights and twenty-eight Rai Bahadurs. It will be translated into the vernacular and distributed broadcast among the masses. The language of the document is dignified : at the same time it is earnest and ought to introduce a reaction from so much of agitation as is harmful to the peace of the community, and for which there is no longer any need. The signatories of the manifesto are to be warmly congratulated on the bold and public-spirited action which they have taken. We have repeatedly urged that in a country which aspires to a larger measure of self-government, the responsibility of maintaining the peace should not be cast exclusively on the Government. The claim to self-government must be supported by co-operation with Government in all that makes for tranquility and the general happiness.

The *Praja Bandhu* writes:—One of the most remarkable phenomena in connection with the existing unrest in this country are the loud and obtrusive manifestations of loyalty that are now visible in the most agitated quarters, and even beyond them. The Loyalty manifesto of the Punjab was the first contribution of the kind. It is intelligible enough to those who realize the terror that reigns supreme in that unhappy land. The landholders of Behar with the Maharaja of Durbhanga at their head, blew the trumpet of loyalty, next in the order of events, and the Bengal National Association of Zemindars were not slow to follow the cue. Even the nobility of Lucknow have joined the chorus. The most conspicuous of these manifestations is that of the Maharaja of Bikaner, who has in the columns of the London "Times" given expression to his own loyalty and that of the other ruling chiefs of India. In an extremely well-written letter, the Maharaja proceeds to show that the feelings of attachment of the ruling chiefs of India to the British connection and the British throne are not begotten of self-interest, but have developed into sentiments of genuine devotion in the course of time, having been nurtured in great measure by the English tutors of the Princes during the period of their education.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses :—The full text of the letter of the Maharaja of Bikaneer, which appeared in the columns of the "Times" on 23rd July last, is now to hand. Having carefully perused the twenty-one laboured paragraphs of which it is made up we are constrained to observe that he would have done well for his own reputation for truth and freedom from all refined hypocrisy to have left them unsaid. Both truth and wisdom demanded that he should have held his silence, however importuned by his advisers. Indeed, as we suspected from the first, we find that the hand seems to be the hand of the Prince but the voice is the voice of some masked man behind, in all probability a political limb of Mr. Morley's precious Council or some one connected with or patronised by that organisation. The true object aimed at by the letter is not so much a demonstration of the absolute accuracy or inaccuracy of the criticism indited by the anonymous writer in the "Blackwood Magazine" as the presentment to the British public of an highly optimistic, and therefore, misleading view of the existing relations subsisting between the Paramount and Power and the Feudatories. The loudtoned presentation peers through almost all the paragraphs.

ELECTRIC TRAM CARS IN BOMBAY.

The *Indu Prakash* states :—We are so happy to find the Corporation with apparent unanimity resolving to instruct the Commissioner to warn the Bombay Tramway Company, that they have already had too much indulgence and that if they did not mend soon the bludgeon clauses available against them will be given effect to. We could tolerate bad cars, we could forgive the long time they took to make their new tracks, making havoc with our roads, we could even excuse them the accidents, attributing them, orientals as we are, to inevitable destiny. It is, however, impossible to have patience with them when with the introduction of electric trams their tram service has become scandalously inadequate and disorganized. Confusion and disorder have become the order of the day and it is often half an hour before you get in for a tram at all for Girgaum, Grant Road or Null Bazar. Then, the halting stations are not the places where you can change the trams. For example you have to get down at the Bhutia Baug Garden and walk over nearly to the Municipal office in order to change tram for Girgaum. Then the names showing the routes of the different trams are written in small letters and it is absolutely impossible to read them at night. Classification per the paints is yet to take place. All this and specially in the rains, makes a scandalous state of things indeed. We have a strong Commissioner in Mr. Edwardes. Now that he has the authority of the Corporation at his back, let us hope he will soon set these matters right and bring this spoilt child of our Tramway Company to a right appreciation of what is legally and morally due from it.

THE FOLLIES OF BOYCOTT AGITATION.

The *Rast Goftar* thus deprecates the follies of the boycott agitation :—The boycott day this year was a huge failure. Its fate was prophesied long ago. The movement was bound to collapse, and has broken through in the fulness of time. The agitation was unnatural, and outside the pale of practical politics. Its potentialities were over-estimated, but it was used all the same as an offensive weapon to compel a revocation of the Bengal Partition. The idea at the bottom of the agitation was to appeal straight to the interest of British merchants and manufacturers of Lancashire and other centres of industry, and to reduce them to the exigency of bringing pressure to bear upon their representative in Parliament to vote against a continuity of the Partition, John Bull had, however, enough grit and strength of purpose to resist the threatened menace to his trade and industries. He read the Babus more accurately than did the Babu read himself. He stood placid, pooh-poohing their threats and bullyism with deserving sneer. As a man of the world and a "pucca" businessman, he was not unconscious of the part which self-interest plays in the affairs of men. And the Babus have not shewn themselves above the frailty which they share with other human beings, and it manifested itself in unmistaken form on the boycott day. It is sheer foolhardiness on the part of Bengal politicians to bolster up a movement so artificial and unnatural and opposed to the fundamental principles of political economy. As a political instrument it has proved itself absolutely incapable of hurting those against whom it was aimed, and is now reacting with redoubled vigour on its owners. The movement has alienated many a zealous supporter of true Swadeshism. Its organizers should drop the movement, now that its inutility has been so effectually brought home to them, and apply their energies to a cultivation of indigenous industries, which may prove the safest and the shortest tract towards a regeneration of their country.

NO INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Says the *Gujarati*:—It is now settled that no Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held this year at Nagpore side by side with the Indian National Congress and the National Industrial Conference. This is, indeed, to be regretted. But when patriotism, and that too of a misguided and destructive character, begins to run riot, we should not be surprised if there are further developments in a similar direction. Already a fierce controversy has begun to rage over the choice of president of the forthcoming Congress and there are clear indications that the fight over this question will not be an easy one. Let us, however, not prophesy but await the issue of events. Correspondents and publicists are busy advocating the claims of this or that Congressman or of this or that community. We must say that the expression claims is of a very misleading character in this connection. In our judgment personal considerations ought to be severely brushed aside especially at a juncture like the present. The Congress in its aims and objects as well as in its methods claims to represent the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of the most thoughtful and responsible sections of the varied communities in India in matters affecting the well being of the whole country, and no choice of a president can be justified or acceptable to Congressmen or the country as a whole, if the views, feelings and methods of the person selected are not in accord with the avowed principles and methods of the Congress movement, or are likely to retard rather than facilitate national progress.

THE AGIARY LANE CATASTROPHE.

The *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* remarks :—Was not the house more than a hundred years old? Could not the Municipal authorities have found it out from their records? Did not one of them say in his evidence, that it was not his duty to inspect every house? Was that a satisfactory statement? Did it not indicate that the present staff for the inspection of houses was insufficient, if not inefficient? The house-owner said that he had got the tenement examined by an engineer who did not think it was in a dangerous condition. Who was that precious engineer and what were his qualifications? Are there not engineering quacks as there are medical ones? Were the men of the Fire Brigade well-equipped? Were their efforts seconded effectively by the bigarees? Were any relays of bigarees employed? Why were the Sappers and Miners not called? Is it not necessary to have a salvage corps for such emergencies as a "twin" institution to that of the Fire Brigade? Surely, these were points worthy of the consideration of the Coroner and the Jury? An enquiry conducted by a Coroner has certain advantages over those conducted by a magistrate. It may not be quite what may be called, as "technical" as the latter—but the Coroner can go more into details, seek light on side-issues, pass criticism condemnatory or otherwise, make timely and pertinent suggestions for amendment or reform. We had hoped that the inquest on the Agiary Lane fatality would be as searching and comprehensive as possible; that something more would be done than merely finding out the cause of death for which no "avtar" was required.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—Our compliment to the jury for its patient and painstaking trial is due in a large measure to a Parsi juror, Mr. J. D. Chinoy to whose searching inquiries we are indebted for what little light that was thrown in the course of the inquest. The Coroner had no valid reasons to discard his able rider, and we regret that he should have failed to avail himself of an opportunity to get at some clue to trace the source of negligence that was responsible for the house-fall. Our only hope now rests with the Corporation, and we trust that a departmental inquiry by the Commissioner would throw some light as to how far the catastrophe was due to the supineness of his subordinate officials. The municipal executive have condemned, in the course of one week, close upon two scores of houses on account of their ruinous condition. The number is not more appalling than the apprehension which is felt that these structures were long in a precarious condition, but were remarked as the result of an inquiry that was set up only subsequently to the incidence of the fatal house-fall, in response to the immense sensation which it has occasioned. The Corporation should call for an inquiry to ascertain why notices were not served on the owners of these structures long before the date of their issue.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

The following is the report for the last half of last year :—

The General Business Meetings of the Association were held on the 27th of July 1905 and on the 20th of July 1906, in the bungalow of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, Girgaon. The latter meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction. The Council having decided that the Annual Meeting should be held each year in the first session and that the Annual Report should review the work of the previous year from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. At each meeting Mr. H. C. MacNee, Headmaster of the B. E. S.'s High School, was elected as President for the ensuing year.

It is gratifying to note that the Association's work during the period under review affords evidence of renewed energy and interest. While the general work was carried on with regularity, a fair amount of special work was undertaken and successfully carried out. The following is a summary of the special operations of the period under review.

(1) Discontinuance of clerk and peon.—With the view of relieving the finance and setting free more money for the more direct objects of the Association, it was decided to discontinue the services of the clerk and the peon, thus saving about Rs. 250 a year to be spent for the special purposes of the Association. This was rendered possible by the energy and devotion of Mr. K. V. Kandalkar who since his appointment as Assistant Secretary in January 1905 has done all the clerical and much other work with great benefit to the Association."

(2) Criticism Lessons.—In January 1906 the ladies of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, on the initiative of Miss Wilson, gave a series of Criticism Lessons on Kindergarten, Geography and Botany with Brush work, which were much appreciated by the members, as setting before them examples of the work and method of experienced teachers in different branches of study. Other Criticism Lessons were also given by other members, and these efforts have now become part of the settled work.

(3) Educational Conference.—In March 1906 a highly instructive and successful Educational Conference was held for two days under the auspices of the Association. The subjects discussed and some other particulars are given in the following statement.

1st Session : Chairman—The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., LL.D., D.D., Principal, Wilson College, Bombay.

Subject.—First steps in teaching English as a foreign language.

2nd Session : The same Chairman.

Subject.—First steps in teaching English as the mother tongue.

3rd Session : Chairman—The Rev. A. Martin, S. J., Principal, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

Subject.—The Matriculation and School Final Examinations, with special reference to the former examination.

4th Session : Chairman—The Hon'ble H. Batty, M. A., I. C. S., Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

Subject.—The same as above with reference to the latter examination.

(4) Prize Competition.—A Sub-Committee appointed to report on the means of popularising the Association suggested, among other things, the institution of a Prize Competition to be thrown open to all High School Teachers irrespectively of their belonging to the Association as a means of bringing it more prominently to the notice of the profession. In pursuance of this suggestion the Council notified in September 1906 the offer of two prizes of the value of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 to the first and second of the most successful candidates in a competition which was to consist in writing an essay on one of three prescribed subjects, followed by an Oral Lesson designed to illustrate in actual practice the suggestions contained in the essay. The subjects prescribed were :—

(1) The right principles of explaining the Reading Lessons in Standards V. and IV. of Anglo-Vernacular Schools or standards VI. and V. of English Teaching Schools.

(2) Suggestions for improving the teaching of History in the Matriculation and Pre-Matriculation classes.

(3) A comparison of the merits of the Unitary Method and Proportion in respect of (*a*) Practical Convenience in daily life, (*b*) Intellectual Training in Schools.

The Competition was open to all Assistant Teachers, male and female, in all local High Schools whether Anglo-Vernacular, English, Teaching or English, irrespectively of the Competitors being members of the Association. It is disappointing to report that only three teachers entered two from the Robert Money School and one from St. Xavier's High School. All the candidates wrote on the first subject. One of the candidates did not appear for the oral test. The Judges awarded the first prize to Mr. John Ghose of the Robert Money School and the second to Mr. C. Noronha, B. A., of the St. Xavier's High School.

(5) Geography Course at Matriculation.—In October last the Syndicate of the University requested the opinion of the Association on a Geography Course proposed by the Syndicate for the Matriculation Examination. The Association recommended certain alterations which were accepted by the Syndicate.

(6) At the invitation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Council carefully considered the present Syllabus of examinations for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate and sent on suggestions with a view to its improvement.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th August 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	19	9	18 p m	9	6
Teherat.....	20	12	noon	2	12
Suez.....	20	2	30 p m	...	35

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 20th Aug. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	20th Aug. 1907.	2	57	0	1
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	25	0	2
" Madras	Ditto	0	31	0	13

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York city and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Turkish route right.

All East Coast wires interrupted between Balasore and Cuttack. Traffic for stations south of Balasore liable to delay. (20-8-07.)

BY THE WAY.

TRAVELLING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

ALTHOUGH the London and North-Western Railway apparently runs directly north-west, or north, from London, it will surprise many to learn that for some miles of the journey the trains are proceeding almost due south, when passengers imagine they are travelling straight to the north. The "Railway Magazine" points out that the accuracy of the statement is shown by watching the sun when setting, as the train nears Stafford, on the Trent Valley Railway. The source of light will be seen on the traveller's right hand as he faces the engine, which conclusively shows that the train must be travelling in an almost southern direction. When the train reaches Stafford, and rejoins the old Grand Junction Railway, the journey northward is resumed, and the sun's departing rays shine through the left-hand windows. Something of such travelling in the wrong direction can also be noticed for a short distance on the Midland Railway between Finchley-road and Cricklewood.

ENGLISHMEN AT THE VATICAN.

Among the offices held by Cardinal York (Henry IX. of the Jacobites) was that of archpriest of the Basilica of the Vatican, and a correspondent points out that the same office was held more than a hundred years later by another Englishman—the late Cardinal Howard, a great-grandson of the twelfth Duke of Norfolk. Howard was educated at Oscott and Edinburgh and was for some time an officer in the 2nd Life Guards. In 1854, however, he was ordained by Cardinal Wiseman, and thereafter spent practically the whole of his life in Rome. He was an accomplished linguist and the owner of a magnificent library, which he bequeathed to the English College. He returned to England, seriously ill, in 1888, and died near Brighton four years later.

WHERE WIVES ARE WANTED.

A cry for wives comes to England from the French-Candian settlers in the Candian North-West Territories. A Roman Catholic clergyman in Alberta, P. T. O. states, is contemplating trying a scheme suggested to him by the disconsolate bachelors of his parish for supplying them with wives Women, except squaws, are scarce in the Canadian Territories, and there is an absolute absence of young marriageable women of the same race and religion as the struggling settlers who have gone out there from the French parishes of the province of Quebec. The priests are anxious to see them married to wives of their own nationality and faith, so as to encourage the growth in the North-West of a French-speaking and Roman Catholic population.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

The Chief Protector of the Aborigines has replied to Bishop Gibney's charges in connexion with cruelty to West Australian natives, but in the opinion of the "Review of Reviews" for Australasia, does not dispose of them. He has told what has been done for the blacks. He says that there are about 12,000 of them in contact with civilisation, that the money expended in two years is £28,172, and so on. But, adds our contemporary, "it is not the good things done, but those left undone leaving the bad things to be done that the Bishop declaims against, and a mere putting aside of the charge in this way will not take out of the minds of people an uneasy feeling that something is wrong. There is cruelty without a doubt." The Protector states that immorality and drinking are decimating the tribes, and once again the savage seems to be going down under the white man's vices.

A ROYAL BOWLER.

A very appropriate feature of the pageant at Carisbrooke Castle will be the representation of Charles I. playing his favourite game of bowls. Many stories are told of the illfated King's passion for this fascinating game which proved such a solace in his days of captivity. At a place called Collin's End among the hills of Oxfordshire there, is or was quite recently, a small rustic in to which Charles used to repair when a prisoner at Caversham and as the inn sign-board proclaims, "His favourite game the royal martyr played. . . . Drank from the bowl, and bowled for what he drank." When his Magesty, too, was in durance at Holmby he used frequently to ride over to Althorpe or to Lord Vaux's house Harrowden, and for a few happy hours forget his troubles on the bowling-green It was while playing on the green at Althorpe that Cornet joyce arrived at Holmby House to conduct the Royal prisoner to Hampton Court.

THE TRENTHAM ART TREASURES.

The sale of the Trentham art treasures by the Duke of Sutherland recalls the fact that the Staffordshire property now belonging to the Leveson-Gowers came to them by the marriage of a Gower ancestor in the time of Charles I. to the heiress of the Staffordshire Levesons. The Gowers seem to have possessed a really extraordinary power of attracting great heiresses. The first Marquis of Stafford married Lady Louisa Egerton, co-heir of Scrope, Duke of Bridgewater. This alliance was the means of bringing the valuable Lancashire estates of that nobleman into the family, though they eventually passed to a younger son of the first Duke of Sutherland. The second Marquis married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, and to this marriage the Leveson Gowers owe their enormous Scottish estates in Sutherlandshire. Finally, the father of the present Duke married the M'Kenzie heiress, who was created Countess of Cromarty, and by a special remainder her second son was to inherit her title. It is interesting to note that in the eighteenth century on four consecutive generations of the family a new and higher title was bestowed. In 1703 Sir John Gower was created Baron Gower of Stittenham; his son was raised to the earldom of Gower, on his son the marquisate of Stafford was bestowed, and his son was made Duke of Sutherland—to which may be added that the second son of the first Duke was created Earl of Ellesmere.

"DOMESTIC TROUBLES."

One boy delivered himself thus : If women were allowed to vote, and the wife and husband were of different opinions, demistic troubles would arise. These are bad enough now, and I don't think it would be advisable for women to be admitted to Parliament with the likelihood of upsetting the affairs of a family that had previously been happy. It is bad enough already for a decision to be arrived at in the House of Commons, and it is probable it would be much worse if women were there as well. The national peril likely to result from the presence of women at Westminster is vividly pictured in these terms : "If women were in Parliament they would have the handling of the money. This would lead them to spend it on themselves, and the nation would be ruined."

STEAD.

By gum!
Ain't Stead going some?
Scolding and slapping,
And nagging and scrapping,
And roughing
And bluffing,
And fussing
And cussing,
And writing
And fighting,
And blowing
And crowing,
And spotting
And swatting,
And hacking
And whacking,
And moralizing
And criticising,
And cutting in
And butting in,
And olive branching
And avalanching,
And soothing
And smoothing,
And shoving and balking,
And thinking and talking
And talking and talking
And talking and talking—
Oh, my!
Ain't he the peaceful way?
Ain't
He the Saint?
Ain't he the Dove
Of Peace and Love?
My Word!
Ain't he the bird?
Ain't he the Briton
That's never quittin'?
Ain't he the cheese
In a Peace as you please?
Hasn't he got a lease
On the rough-house of Peace?
Ain't
He the red paint?
Well! well!
Ain't he——By gum!
He IS going some,
Ain't he?

W. J. LAMPTON. *World, N. Y.*

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE PICTURESQUE EVENING COAT.

THE new evening cloaks are exceedingly voluminous and picturesque, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. They are made of such materials as radium and crepe de Chine, and immense quantities of material are pressed into the service of a single cloak. The idea of using fragile materials for theatre wraps is not quite new, because some of the most attractive opera wraps of last season were fashioned from long lengths of crepe and of chiffon, but the cloaks of the hour are of another genre; they are longer and more voluminous, and they give the impression of hiding the figure while in reality they reveal it in a most subtle and attractive way. The Parisiennes are now devoted to the loose and semi-loose wrap, but always it must be made of a material supple as chiffon, of the finest piece lace, of embroidered muslin, of lace-inserted crepe or of radium. An ideal Casino wrap, recently made in Paris for the Grand Duchess Cy

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE portraits of Edmund Spenser are not many, four or five in all, and the supposed finding of another with a difference is a matter to be taken lightly or gravely as the case may be. It is safe to say that those who know Spenser well enough to have made up for themselves a composite portrait of his face from the known likenesses will receive this new discovery without excitement. The reputed picture at the Graves Gallery in Pall Mall has not even, it is said, the family resemblance to the other known portraits that it ought to have. And Spenser's head and face are not badly individualised for us in the records of him that we possess. If we can venture to accept him, although London-born, as with some probability a Lancashire offshoot, we can say that the visage of no North-countryman of his day is better known in the poets' portrait gallery. Among the Spenser portraits, one which was privately published (if the term may be allowed) by Dr. Grosart's huge complete private edition is separately worth notice. It was engraved from an original painting in the possession of the Rev. S. Baring Gould, which has been doubtfully ascribed to Alessandro Allori, the Florentine. It seems to add an air observant and demure, even faintly self-conscious, to our other impressions of Spenser. But perhaps this is to be too fanciful. One would rather like now to apply Mr. Francis Galton's composite process to the Spenser likenesses, plus the Graves Gallery item and what may be considered its original, the National Gallery purchase (which the "Manchester Guardian" reproduced last week). Then one might take another type-portrait without these two questionable interlopers. Between the various experiments one might arrive finally at something like Spenser's ghost.

A CHAMPION OF STERNE

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who has constituted himself Sterne's champion, writes to the "Athenæum" to say that at length a tardy justice had been done to the great English humourist's memory at York by the setting up of a bust not exactly in the Cathedral but in the Cathedral library. The bust is one carved by Mr. Fitzgerald himself, who twenty years ago attempted to have a memorial tablet erected in the Cathedral—an attempt frustrated by the Dean. In his zeal for his humourist Mr. Fitzgerald has been tempted into another complaint of a loss of popularity, to which the editor of the "Athenæum" very rightly adds a demur. For surely it is a mistake to think that Uncle Toby is in any respect to be counted among the once-famous imaginary people of the eighteenth century who have become derelicts? This is an old cry, moreover, about Sterne and his loss of fame. A forcible anonymous critic and epitomist of fifty years ago said:—"This idol of his own day is now, however, but little read, except in passages of pure sentiment. His broad humour is not relished; his oddities have not the gloss of novelty; his indecencies startle the prudish and correct. The readers of this busy age will not hunt for his beauties amidst the blank and marbled leaves, the pages of no-meaning, the quaint erudition stolen from forgotten folios, the abrupt transitions and discursive flights in which his Shaksperean touches of character and his gems of fancy, judgment, and feeling life hid and imbedded." But even this encyclopædic critic said with equal authority:—"Brother Shandy, my Uncle Toby, Trim, the Widow Wadman, and Dr. Slop will go down to posterity with the kindred creations of Cervantes."

THE POPULARITY OF HENLEY.

Following on the installation of Henley in St. Paul's comes the announcement of a complete edition of his works, prose and verse. Henley was one of those men whose current effect, outside their own elect and hotly loyal public, it is hard to estimate. The other day Mr. Alfred Nutt wrote to say it was wrong to assume that Henley was not popular, seeing that his books had gone on selling steadily ever since they were first published. Another and subtler test might be applied in Henley's case. Probably no writer of our own time—that is, of a later flight than Tennyson and Browning—has given so many epithets and phrases to the working currency of those who have to write day by day, and in London particularly, of the world as they see it go by. There is one evening paper alone that might be noted, which must have stolen in the past ten years many titles and headings for leaders and middles, articles and reviews, from Henley's idiomatic stock. He himself was so redolent of the day and the London he lived in that it is natural to feel doubts about the power of future readers to understand all his allusive humour and colloquacity. But London that likes to realise its changes and past moods, must always read him for memory—him, last of her rhyming chroniclers:—

Time, the old humourist, has a trick to-day
Of moving his hearks and of levelling down,
Fill into Town the Suburbs edge their way,
And in the Suburbs you may scent the Town.
With Mount-street thus approaching Muswell Hill,
And Clapham Common marching with the 'Mile,'
You get a Hammersmith that fills the bill,
A Hampstead with a serious sense of style.

Among the new poets there is no London rhymer that faces her life and racket as Henley did. For imagination is rare and humour is rare; but imagination and humour together that can risk even Clapham or the Twopenny Tube are rare indeed.

THE DECLINE OF FICTION.

A cry has been raised within the last few days that in various public libraries this year there has been a marked decline in the demand for fiction, and Mr. Saintsbury, among others, has come forward with his attempt at an explanation. His reasons, which are vivaciously expressed, although not so convincing, as usual, are chiefly two. The first lays part of the blame on the intrinsic quality of the novels produced. Not only have the novels of the last ten years carried the practice of a "free treatment" of life so far that plain people have wearied of it, but there is "little in them." There is often "no story." There is "rarely any character"; while anything like thoroughly worked-out and natural dialogue is, like story and character, "vieux jeu." All of which would be to the point if the question were why people were not reading the novels produced within the last ten years. But it is wider. It relates to the whole department of fiction, "standard" and contemporary. The second and chief reason pertains to the "metaphysics of literary history." It is that the novel, like other literary kinds, has for the moment had its day; the fate has come upon it of "occultation or extinction." This explanation, as becomes a metaphysical explanation, is vague, but the doctrine that the novel, as a "genre," has run its course can only mean either that people are tired of it or that great novels are not being produced. That the first contention is not true the multitude of sixpenny novels rarely proves. The cost of publishing is such that a sixpenny novel cannot profitably be put upon the market unless it is sure of a sale of some thousands. Every day a new batch of such novels is laid upon the counters, testifying to the success of previous batches, so that one must think not of a diminished but of a vastly increased demand for fiction. They attract the general reader; they coax the sixpence from the pocket of the suburbanite on his homeward journey; and even the busy man—who in respect of light literature is like the dogs of Nilus, which, for dread of the fish crocodilus, may but snatch at the water as they run—can put in a spell of reading on a sixpenny. The popularity of these publications must have something to do with the reduced demand for fiction at the libraries if it exists.

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But does it exist? One may doubt it. It will probably prove to have been local and temporary. If it prove more serious, one more contributory reason must be taken account of—the dearth of novelists of great power. Mr. Saintsbury does not admit that this much matters. "That," he says, "is to pay too great a compliment to the critical powers of the average novel reader." Yet the fact of that dearth remains and must count. We have come upon a time, in all the departments of literature, analogous to that which Amel predicts for the physical world, when centuries of storm will have washed the summits of the mountains into the valleys and all will be nigh level. No great creative genius is at work. Mr. Meredith now writes letters to Parliamentary candidates. Mr. Hardy after striking twelve in "Tess," went into the small hours, and when he has completed the one hundred and thirtieth scene of the "Dynasts" will probably sit down and survey a splendid life's work. Fortunately the height of the average production prevents us from feeling the effect of this as yet. Perhaps it was never higher, and centuries hence the archæologist exploring the dusty heaps of our fiction will have the same sensation one has to-day when one finds that in the Elizabethan age there seems hardly to have been an obscure drama that did not contain its mighty line, its original character, or its snatch of song marked by the impeccable lyric touch.

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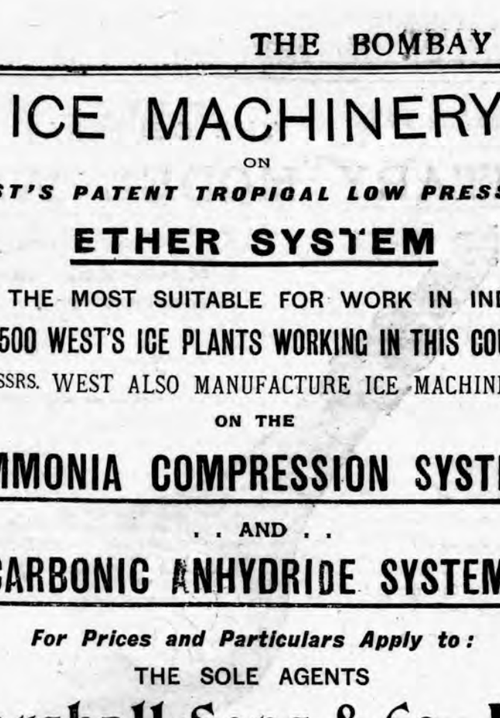

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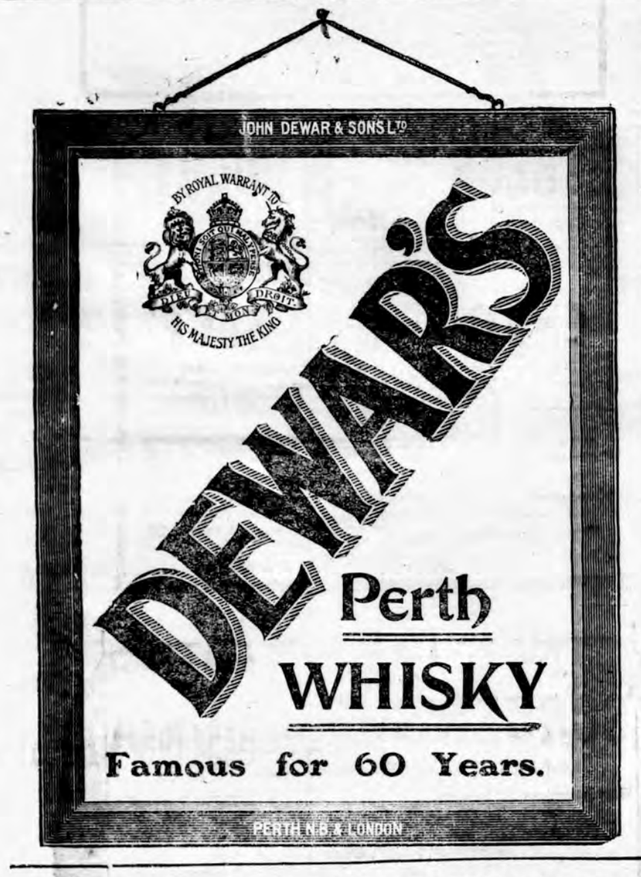

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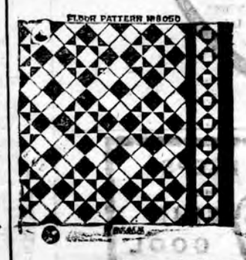

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

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